



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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No. 24] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1966/JYAISTHA 21, 1888

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

नोटिस

NOTICE

नीचे लिखे भारत के असाधारण राजपत्र 31 मई 1966 तक प्रकाशित किये गये।

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published up to the 31st May, 1966 :—

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
150	S.O. 1591, dated 24th May, 1966.	Election Commission, India.	Appointment of Returning Officers in respect of Parliamentary Constituencies in the State of West Bengal.
151	S.O. 1592, dated 25th May, 1966.	Ministry of Commerce.	Further amendment to the Exports (Control) Order 1962.
152	S.O. 1593, dated 27th May, 1966.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Approval of the films as specified therein.
153	S.O. 1594, dated 31st May, 1966.	Ministry of Commerce.	Appointment of persons as the panel of experts for hearing appeals against the decision of the Inspection Agencies.

(1539)

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
154	S. O. 1595, dated 31st May, 1966.	Ministry of Commerce.	Quality Control and Preshipment Inspection on zip fasteners.

ऊपर लिखे असाधारण गजटों की प्रतियां प्रकाशन प्रबन्धक, सिविल लाइन्स, दिल्ली के नाम मांगपत्र भेजने पर दी जाएंगी। मांगपत्र प्रबन्धक के पास इन राजपत्रों के जारी होने की तारीख से 10 दिन के भीतर पहुँच जाने चाहिए।

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उपखण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षामंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासन को छोड़कर) केन्द्रीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा जारी किए गए विधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं।

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories).

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi, the 31st May 1966

S.O. 1699.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 and sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Election Commission hereby appoints the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Union Territory of Laccadive as the Returning Officer, and the Tahsildars of Androth, Minicoy, Kavaratti and Amini and the Tahsildar for Election as the Assistant Returning Officers, for the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Parliamentary constituency.

[No. 434/LM/66.]

By Order,

A. N. SEN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 24th May 1966

S.O. 1700.—In pursuance of clause (b) of rule 2 of the Citizenship Rules, 1956, the Central Government hereby appoints the officer specified in column (2) of the Schedule hereto annexed to perform in the State of Assam the functions of Collector under the said rules in respect of the area specified against him in the corresponding entry in column (3) and comprised within the district mentioned in column (1) of the said Schedule and directs that the said appointment shall be in addition to the appointment in respect of the said area made under the

notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 10/2/59-I.C. dated 5th September, 1959.

SCHEDULE

Name of District	Designation of the Officer	Area
1	2	3
Darrang	Additional District Magistrate, Darrang.	Darrang District except Mangaldal sub-division.

[No. 23/2/66-IC.]

गृह मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 24 मई 1966

एस० ओ० 1701.—नागरिकता नियम, 1956 के नियम 2 के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट आफिसर को आसाम राज्य में उक्त नियमों के अधीन कलक्टर के कृत्यों का उस क्षत्र को बाबत पालन करने के लिये एतद्वारा नियुक्त करती है जो उसके सामने उक्त अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (3) में तत्स्थानी प्रविष्टि में विनिर्दिष्ट है और स्तम्भ (1) में वर्णित जिले में समाविष्ट है तथा यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त नियुक्ति भारत सरकार, गृह मंत्रालय की तारीख 5 सितम्बर, 1959 की अधिसूचना संख्यांक 1012159—मा० ना० के अधीन उक्त क्षेत्र के लिये की गई नियुक्ति के अतिरिक्त होगी।

अनुसूची

जिले का नाम	आफिसर का पदाभिधान	क्षेत्र
1	2	3
दराँग	अतिरिक्त जिला मजिस्ट्रेट दराँग	मंगलदाई उप-खण्ड को छोड़कर दराँग जिला।

[संख्या 23/2/66 मा० ना०]

फतेह सिंह,

संयुक्त सचिव, भारत सरकार।

New Delhi, the 4th June 1966

S.O. 1702.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 258 of the Constitution, the President, with the consent of the Government of Assam, hereby entrusts also to the Additional Superintendent of Police, Nowgong, under the Government of Assam, the functions of the Central Government in making orders of the nature specified in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (cc) of sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 (31 of 1946), within his jurisdiction, subject to the following conditions, namely:

- (a) that the functions so entrusted shall be exercised in respect of nationals of Pakistan;

- (b) that in the exercise of such functions the said Additional Superintendent of Police shall comply with such general or special directions as the Government of Assam or the Central Government may from time to time issue; and
- (c) that notwithstanding this entrustment, the Central Government may itself exercise any of the said functions should it deem fit to do so in any case.

[No. 1/46/66-F.III.]

FATEH SINGH, Jt. Secy.

New Delhi, the 1st June 1966

S.O. 1703.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the President hereby makes the following amendment to the Arrete No. 1711, dated the 27th October, 1954, namely:—

In the said Arrete, in Article 1, for the words "date of *de Jure* transfer of powers," the words, figures and letters "the 1st July, 1966" shall be substituted.

[No. 5/19/65-G.P.]

V. P. MALHOTRA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 30th May 1966

S.O. 1704.—It is hereby notified for general information that the institution mentioned below has been approved by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the "prescribed authority", for the purposes of clause (11) of sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

Institution

Kothari Scientific and Research Institute, Calcutta.

[No. 56—F. No. 10/37/66-IT(AD).]

J. C. KALRA, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 1st June 1966

S.O. 1705.—In pursuance of the provisions of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 (47 of 1961), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri S. S. Shiralkar, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, New Delhi as director of the Deposit Insurance Corporation *vice* Shri R. K. Seshadri.

[No. F. 14/22/66-SB.]

S.O. 1706.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon it by clause (c) of section 10 of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963 (10 of 1963), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri S. S. Shiralkar, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) as a director of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation *vice* Shri R. K. Seshadri.

[No. F. 14/22/66-SB.]

S.O. 1707.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) and Rule 16 of the Banking Companies Rules, 1949, the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of section 31 of the said Act and Rule 15 of the said Rules shall not apply to the undernoted banking companies in so far as they relate to the publication of their balance sheets and profit and loss

accounts for the year ended the 31st December 1965, together with the auditors' reports in a newspaper.

1. Ajodhia Bank Ltd., Faizabad.
2. Cochin Commercial Bank Ltd., Cochin
3. Derajat Bank Ltd., Amritsar
4. Frontier Bank Ltd., New Delhi
5. Karnani Industrial Bank Ltd., Calcutta
6. Mannargudi Bank Ltd., Mannargudi
7. P. N. N. Bank Ltd., Salem
8. Purnea Banking Corporation Ltd., Purnea
9. Sree Poornathrayeesa Vilasom Bank Ltd., Tripunithura
10. Tamluk Loan Office Banking Co. Ltd., Tamluk
11. United Mercantile Bank (Assam) Ltd., Golaghat.
12. Chitaldrug Bank Ltd., Chitradurga.

[No. F. 15(4)-BC/66.]

New Delhi, the 4th June 1966

S.O. 1708.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of section 9 of the said Act shall not apply to the Jalpaiguri Banking & Trading Corporation Ltd., Jalpaiguri, in respect of the immovable property held by it under Khatian No. 2243 at Taluk Kharia, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal, till the 30th April 1967.

[No. F. 15(11)-BC/65.]

S.O. 1709.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Unit Trust of India (Amendment) Act, 1966 (17 of 1966), the Central Government hereby appoints the tenth day of June, 1966 as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

[No. F. 15/15/65-SB.]

S.O. 1710—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India as on the 27th May 1966

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	Notes	42,25,24,000
		Rupee Coin	3,79,000
Reserve Fund	80,00,00,000	Small Coin	4,18,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund'	100,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
		(a) Internal . . . . .	..
		(b) External . . . . .	..
		(c) Government Treasury Bills	71,63,57,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	10,00,00,000	Balances Held Abroad*	7,29,26,000
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	15,00,00,000	Investments**	359,41,15,000
		Loans and Advances to :—	
		(i) Central Government . . . . .	..
		(ii) State Governments @	110,59,57,000

Deposits :—**(a) Government :—**

(i) Central Government 50,95,27,000

(ii) State Governments 22,69,07,000

(b) Banks :—

(i) Scheduled Banks 122,15,46,000

(ii) State Co-operative Banks 5,49,93,000

(iii) Other Banks 3,45,000

(c) Others 2,79,36,37,000

Bills Payable 39,20,47,000

Other Liabilities 120,92,88,000

Rupees 850,82,90,000

Loans and advances to :—

(i) Scheduled Banks† 34,26,88,000

(ii) State Co-operative Banks‡ 124,35,66,000

(iii) Others 4,71,14,000

Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund—**(a) Loans and Advances to :—**

(i) State Governments 29,41,03,000

(ii) State Co-operative Banks 9,64,28,000

(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks

(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures 5,53,22,900

Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund—

Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks 51,11,000

Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund—

(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank 3,08,87,000

(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank

Other Assets 48,03,95,000

Rupees 850,82,90,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

**Excluding investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

†Includes Rs. 32,39,23,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under section 17(4)(c) of the R. B. I. Act.

‡Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1966

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 27th day of May 1966
ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	42,25,24,000		Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in Circulation	29,34,95,12,000		(a) Held in India	115,89,25,000	
Total Notes issued		29,77,20,36,000	(b) Held outside India . . . . .	..
			Foreign Securities	165,05,24,000	
			TOTAL		280,94,49,000
			Rupee Coin		84,97,51,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		261,28,36,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper . . . . .		..
TOTAL LIABILITIES		29,77,20,36,000	TOTAL ASSETS		29,77,20,36,000

Dated the 1st day of June 1966.

P. C. BHATTACHARYYA,
Governor.

[No. F. 3(3)-BC/66.]

V. SWAMINATHAN, Under Secy.

CORRIGENDA

"In the Statement of Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India as on the 15th April, 1966, published in the Gazette of India dated 30th April 1966, at Part II—Section 3(ii) on pages 1210 and 1211, the figure against the item "Loans and Advances:— (iii) Others" under Assets side, should read as 2,79.69.000 instead of 23,79,69,000."

"In the Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India as on 22nd April 1966, Banking Department, published in the Gazette of India dated 7th May, 1966 at Part II—Section 3(ii) on pages 1279-80, the figure against the item "Loans and Advances to:—(ii) State Co-operative Banks" under Assets side should read as 125,08.80,000 instead of 125,08,90,000".

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA*Bombay, the 18th May 1966*

S.O. 1711.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Destruction of Records Act, 1917 (5 of 1917), read with the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) No. S.O. 59, dated the 5th January, 1959, I, the undersigned, with the previous approval of the Central Government, hereby make the following further amendments to the Destruction of Records (Public Debt Office) Rules, 1959, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) No. S.O. 1672, dated the 8th April, 1959, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Destruction of Records (Public Debt Office) Amendment Rules, 1966.

2. In the Schedule to the Destruction of Records (Public Debt Office) Rules, 1959, for serial number 21 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“21. Files containing ordinary routine letters.

3 years”

[No. F. 5(6)-W&M/62.]

S. D. DESHMUKH, Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES**INCOME-TAX***New Delhi, the 30th May 1966*

S.O. 1712.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following amendments in the Schedule appended to its Notification No. 16-Income-tax, dated the 14th January, 1966, namely:—

In the said Schedule against B-Range Jaipur and Jodhpur Range, under column 2, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

B-Range, Jaipur

1. A. Addl. A.D. & F Wards, Jaipur
2. Special Investigation Circle B, Jaipur
3. Central Circle-II, Jaipur
4. Estate-Duty-Cum-Income-tax Circle, Jaipur
5. Bharatpur, A & B Wards, Bharatpur
6. All Income-tax Wards having headquarters at Sriganganagar
7. Salary Circles I & II, Jaipur
8. Jhunjhunu
9. Special Assessment Circle I, Jaipur
10. Special Assessment Circle II, Jaipur
11. Special Assessment Circle III, Jaipur
12. Swai Madhopur.

Jodhpur Range, Jodhpur.

1. All Income-tax Wards having headquarters at Jodhpur
2. All Income-tax Wards having headquarters at Bikaner.
3. Sirohi, A-Ward and B-Ward, Sirohi
4. Special Assessment Circles I & II, Jodhpur
5. Pali, A & B Wards, Pali
6. Merta City.

Explanatory Note

The amendments have become necessary on account of the creation of new circles in the Commissioner's charge.

(The above note does not form a part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 53—F. No. 50/8/66-ITJ.]

S.O. 1713.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following amendment in the Schedule appended to its Notification No. 14 (F. No. 50/11/66-ITJ) dated 14th January 1966, namely:—

In the said schedule against Bareilly Range, under column 3 the following shall be added namely:—

5. Shahjahanpur.

This notification shall take effect from 1st June 1966.

Explanatory Note

The amendment has become necessary on account of creation of a new circle known as Income-tax Circle, Shahjahanpur in the Commissioner's charge.

(This note does not form part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 54/F.No. 50/11/66-ITJ.]

P. G. GANDHI, Under Secy.

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 31st May 1966

S.O. 1714.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 121 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following amendments to the Schedule appended to its notification No. 20 (F. No. 55/1/62-I.T.) dated the 30th April, 1963 published as S.O. 1293 on pages 1454—1457 of the Gazette of India Part II Section 3 sub-section (ii) dated the 11th May, 1963 as amended from time to time:—

I. Against S. No. 9, Madras I, under column 3 of the Schedule appended thereto, the following shall be added:

"20. Company Circle I (all Sections) Madras".

II. Against S. No. 9B, Madras II under column 3 of the Schedule appended thereto

(i) the existing entry against Items 1, 15 and 16 shall be substituted by the following:

"1. City Circle II (all Sections) Madras.

15. City Circle I (all Sections) Coimbatore.

16. City Circle II (all Sections) Coimbatore".

(ii) the following items shall be added:

"21. Company Circles I to III, Coimbatore.

22. Salary Circle, Coimbatore.

23. City Circle VII (all Sections) Madras.

24. Company Circle II (all Sections) Madras."

This Notification shall take effect from 1st June, 1966.

[No. 57/F. No. 55/179/66-I.T.]

G. M. KULKARNI, Under Secy.

CABINET SECRETARIAT

(Department of Statistics)

New Delhi, the 4th June 1966

S.O. 1715.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 9, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 12 and sub-rule (1) of rule 24 read with rule 34, of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1963, the President hereby makes

the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Cabinet Secretariat No. S.R.O. 633 dated the 28th February, 1957, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification, in "Part II General Central Service, Class III", under the heading "Directorate of National Sample Survey", in column 1,——

(a) in item (i), the word "Librarian";

(b) in item (ii)

(1) the words "and Librarian"; and

(2) in sub-item (c), the words, "Librarian and" shall be omitted.

2. This amendment shall be deemed to have come into force, with effect from the 1st April, 1966.

[No. F.18/6/66-Estt.II.]

M. BALAKRISHNA MENON, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

ORDERS

New Delhi the 30th May 1966

S.O. 1716.—In pursuance of the directions issued under the provisions of each of the enactments specified in the First Schedule annexed hereto, the Central Government after considering the recommendations of the Films Advisory Board, Bombay hereby approves the films specified in column 2 of the Second Schedule annexed hereto in Gujarati to be of the description specified against each in column 6 of the said Second Schedule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(1) Sub-Section 4 of the Section 12 and Section 16 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVII of 1952).

(2) Sub-Section (3) of Section 5 and Section 9 of the Saurashtra Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 (Saurashtra Act XVII of 1953).

(3) Sub-Section (4) of Section 5 and Section 9 of the Bombay Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953, Saurashtra Act XVII of 1953).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

S. No.	Title of the film	Length 35mm	Name of the Applicant	Name of the Producer	Whether a Scientific film or a film intended for educational purposes or a film dealing with news and current events or a docu- mentary film
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mahitichitra No. 66 (Gujarati)	250.85 M	Director of Information, Government of Gujarat, Ahmedabad.		Film dealing with news and current (For release in Gujarat Circuit only).
2	Mahitichitra No. 67 (Gujarati)	280 M	Do.		Do.

[No. F. 24/1/66-FP App. 1097]

S.O. 1717.—In pursuance of the Directions issued under the provisions of the enactments specified in the First Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government after considering the recommendations of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay hereby approves the films specified in column 2 of the Second Schedule annexed hereto in all their language versions to be of the description specified against each in column 6 of the said Second Schedule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(1) Sub-Section (4) of the Section 12 and Section 16 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVII of 1952).

(2) Sub-Section (3) of Section 5 and Section 9 of the Bombay Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 (Bombay Act XI of 1953).

(3) Sub-Section (4) of Section 5 and Section 9 of the Saurashtra Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 (Saurashtra Act XVII of 1953).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Title of the Film	Length 35mm	Name of the Applicant	Name of the Producer	Whether a scientific film or a film intended for educational purposes or a film dealing with news and current events or documentary film.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Maharashtra News No. 167 (Hindi & English)	286.51 M	Director of Publicity, Govt. of Maharashtra Bombay.		Film dealing with news and current events (For release in Maharashtra Circuit only).
2	Kar Kamal Ani Kala (Hindi & Marathi)	299 M		Do.	Film intended for educational purposes (For release in Maharashtra Circuit only).

[No. F. 24/1/66-FP App. 1098]

S.O. 1718.—In pursuance of the Directions issued under the provisions of each of the enactments specified in the First Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government after considering the recommendations of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay hereby approves the film specified in column 2 of the Second Schedule annexed hereto in all its language versions to be of the description specified against it in column 6 of the said Second Schedule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

Sub-Section (3) of Section 5 of the Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 (President's Act 4 of 1955).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

S. No.	Title of the film	Length 35 mm	Name of the Applicant	Name of the Producer	Whether a scientific film or a film intended for educational purposes or a film dealing with news and current events or a docu- mentary film.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Under the Deccan Skies	304.80 M	Director of Information, and Public Relations Officer, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad.		Film intended for educational purposes (For release in Andhra Pradesh Circuit only)

{No. F. 24/1/66-FP App. 1100}

S.O. 1719.—In pursuance of the Directions issued under the provisions of each of the enactments specified in the First Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government after considering the recommendations of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay hereby approves the film specified in column 2 of the Second Schedule annexed hereto in all its language versions to be of the description specified against it in column 6 of the said Second Schedule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

Sub-Section (4) of Section 5 of the Uttar Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 (Uttar Pradesh Act No. 3 of 1956).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Title of the film	Length 35 mm	Name of the Applicant	Name of the Producer	Whether a scientific film or a film intended for educational purposes or a film dealing with news and current events or a docu- mentary film.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Shradhanjali	396.24 M	Director of Information, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.		Documentary film (For release in U.P. Circuit only.

[No. F. 24/1/66-F-P. App. 1099]

B. GHOSE, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING
NOTIFICATIONS*New Delhi, the 1st June 1966*

S.O. 1720.—The following draft of rules further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, which the Central Government proposes to make, after consultation with the Drugs Technical Advisory Board, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 12 and 33 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940), is published, as required by the said sections for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st August, 1966.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government:—

Draft Rules.

1. **Short title.**—These Rules may be called the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Rules, 1966

2. In clause (v) of rule 96 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, the words: "manufactured in India" shall be omitted.

[No. F. 1-22/64-D.]

AMAR NATH VARMA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 3rd June 1966

S.O. 1721.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government after consultation with the Medical Council of India, hereby directs that the medical qualification 'M.D.' (Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA). shall be a recognised medical qualification for the purposes of that Act.

[No. 18-13/66-MPT.]

P. C. ARORA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION**(Department of Labour and Employment)***New Delhi, the 27th May 1966*

S.O. 1722.—In pursuance of section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the audited accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1963-64 are hereby published for general information.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 1964

Income				Expenditure			
Previous year	Head of account	Amount	Total	Previous year	Head of account	Amount	Total
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
6,53,66,265	By Contributions :—				1. Benefits to insured persons and their families.		
6,01,68,840	Employers' Share only	8,10,90,051			A—Medical Benefits.		
	Employees' Share only	6,64,13,980	14,75,04,031		(i) Payments to State Govts. etc. as Corporation's share of their expenses on providing medical treatment and maternity facilities etc.	5,17,34,402	
12,55,35,105	Other Heads of Revenue.				(ii) Medical treatment and care and maternity facilities (expenses incurred direct by the Corporation)—(Total Expenditure)	30,54,970	
50,000	Grants-in-aid, Donations and Gifts.						
83,53,712	Interests and Dividends	75,76,003		4,49,32,013			
89,129	Compensations	1,12,231					
21,500	Rents Rates and Taxes	2,03,553					
3,493	Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.	4,981					
1,41,954	Miscellaneous	1,85,594	80,82,362	22,91,969			
86,59,786				4,72,23,982	Total A—Medical Benefits		5,47,89,372
					B—Cash Benefits		
				3,42,06,602	(1) Sickness Benefits	3,84,95,524	
				13,14,594	(2) Extend Sickness Benefits	16,35,017	
				20,06,670	(3) Maternity Benefits	20,68,301	
				34,49,234	(4) Temporary Disablement Benefits	40,42,349	
				82,97,842	(5) Permanent Disablement Benefits. (Capitalised Value)	55,20,700	
				36,35,802	(6) Dependants Benefits (Capitalised Value)	16,92,300	
				5,29,10,744	Total Cash Benefits		5,34,54,191
				52,057	C—Other Benefits.		
					(1) Provision of Artificial Limbs		

1,09,699	(2) Medical Boards	95,614	
52	(3) Fees paid for post-mortem-examination of insured persons . . . . .	..
	(4) Payments to insured persons on account of conveyance charges and/or loss of wages	33,137	
32,644	(5) Cost of artificial teeth provided to insured persons	100	
112	(6) Grant-in-aid	10,000	
79,728	(7) Miscellaneous	80,239	
2,74,292	Total C—Other Benefits		2,26,844
10,04,09,018	Total—Benefits to insured persons and their families		10,84,70,407
2—Administration expenses			
A—Superintendence.			
	(1) Corporation, Standing Committee Regional Boards, etc.	20,546	
20,900	(2) Principal Officers	1,70,692	
1,72,175	(3) Other Officers	11,16,389	
10,44,912	(4) Ministerial Establishment	34,69,807	
31,45,336	(5) Class IV Servants	7,01,045	
6,41,786	(6) Contingencies	20,59,385	
13,06,896	Total A—Superintendence		75,37,864
63,32,005	B—Field Work		
1,48,347	(1) Officers	2,03,804	
37,33,342	(2) Ministerial Establishment	41,88,813	
6,21,374	(3) Class IV Servants	7,14,713	
6,65,088	(4) Contingencies	8,48,616	
51,68,151	Total B—Field Work		59,55,946
	C—Other Charges.		
84,447	(1) Legal Charges	90,634	
30,410	(2) Insurance Courts	18,629	
2,312	(3) Publicity and Advertisement	2,581	

Previous year	Head of account	Amount	Total	Previous year	Head of account	Amount	Total
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
				12,683	(4) Charges for maintaining Banking Account	15,018	
				40,141	(5) Audit Fees	48,838	
				71,619	(6) Depreciation of office buildings/Dispensaries/Equipment/Staff Cars	1,59,175	
				43,800	(7) Repair, Maintenance of office buildings owned by the Corpn.	34,600	
				6,60,000	(8) Pension Reserve Fund for the employees of the Corpn.	5,13,000	
				4,67,611	(9) Corporation's Contribution to ESI Corporation P. Fund	4,79,998	
				2,01,946	(10) Interest paid to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund	2,55,055	
					<i>Less interest realised on Investment</i>	(—)36,552	
				(—)27,148	(11) Miscellaneous	10,678	
				6,937	(12) Losses	260	
				15,94,758	Total C—Other Charges		15,91,914
				1,30,94,914	Total 2—Administration Expenses.		1,50,85,724
				11,35,03,932	Total Expenditure on Revenue Account		12,35,56,131
				2,06,90,961	To excess of income over expenditure carried over to Balance Sheet.		3,20,30,262
13,41,94,893	GRAND TOTAL		15,55,86,393	13,41,94,893	GRAND TOTAL		15,55,86,393

New Delhi,
Dated the 29th May, 1964.

(Sd.) T. P. KHOSLA,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

Employees' State Insurance Corporation Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1964

Previous Year	Liabilities	Amount	Total	Previous Year	Assets	Amount	Total
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Balance of Excess of Income Over Expenditure.</i>				<i>Lands and Buildings (wholly Owned by the Corporation).</i>		
22,19,56,094	As per last Balance sheet	24,26,47,055			(a) <i>Buildings for offices of the Corporation.</i>		
2,06,90,961	Accumulations during the year.	3,20,30,262			As per last balance sheet	13,71,254	
24,26,47,055			27,46,77,317	13,23,059	Additions during the year	41,642	
	<i>Permanent (Partial and Total) Disablements/ Reserve Fund.</i>			48,195			
				13,71,254		14,12,896	
1,60,19,742	As per last Balance Sheet	2,34,88,600			(b) <i>Hospitals and Dispensaries.</i>		
82,97,842	Provision made during the year.	55,20,700			As per last balance sheet	64,13,054	
6,13,776	Interest received from investments.	10,37,789		14,61,476	Additions during the year	39,70,327	
				49,51,568			
2,49,31,360		3,00,47,089		64,13,044		1,03,83,371	1,17,96,267
14,42,760	<i>Less Payments made during year.</i>	48,07,271			<i>Lands and Buildings (jointly owned by the Corporation and State Governments—Corporation's share.</i>		
2,34,88,600			2,52,39,818		(a) <i>Hospitals & Dispensaries</i>		
	<i>Dependants' Benefits Reserve Fund.</i>				As per last balance sheet	2,97,483	
48,52,257	As per last Balance sheet	81,04,154			Additions during the year	..	
36,35,802	Provision made during the year.	16,92,300		66,020		2,97,483	
1,41,295	Interest received from investments.	4,14,081		2,31,463			
				2,97,483			
86,29,354		1,02,10,535					
5,25,200	<i>Less Payments made during the year.</i>	7,01,996					
81,04,154			95,08,539				

Previous Year	Liabilities	Amount	Total	Previous Year	Assets	Amount	Total
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund.</i>				(b) <i>Equipments for Hospitals etc.</i>		
				49,680	As per last balance sheet.	49,680	
				..	Additions during the year.	..	
				<u>49,680</u>		<u>49,680</u>	3,47,163
47,42,805	As per last balance sheet	59,90,092			<i>Suspence (Advance for construction of Hospitals, their equipments offices etc).</i>		
	Add Amount credited during the year :-						
8,51,584	Employees' Contribution.	10,91,083					
4,70,000	Corporation Contribution.	4,80,000					
2,02,563	Interest on Employees' and Corporation shares.	2,55,055		2,67,03,382	As per last balance sheet	4,26,14,944	
				1,59,11,562	Add Payments made during year.	3,32,49,374	
					<i>Staff Cars.</i>		
2,77,860	Less Payments made during the year.	<u>4,14,238</u>					
<u>59,90,092</u>			74,01,992	40,704	As per last balance sheet.	67,295	
	<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation.</i>			26,591	Add Payments made during year.	16,794	
				<u>67,295</u>			84,089
					<i>Permanent Advance to the Head Office of the Corporation.</i>		
1,19,029	As per last balance sheet	1,38,399		14,812	As per last balance sheet	17,056	
17,305	Provision made during the year.	15,216		2,475	Add Payments made during the year.	2,350	
2,065	Interest received from investments.	2,769		<u>17,287</u>		<u>19,406</u>	
			1,56,384	231	Less Recoveries made during the year.	180	19,226
<u>1,38,399</u>				<u>17,056</u>			

<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres.</i>			<i>Advance of Pay on transfer to the Employees of the Corporation.</i>		
13,042	As per last balance sheet	18,010	5,212	As per last balance sheet.	5,651
4,968	Provision made during the year	4,968	38,188	Add Payments made during the year.	56,234
..	Interest received from investments.	..			
			43,400		61,885
			37,749		47,756
18,010				Less Recoveries made during the year.	
		22,978	5,651		14,129
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Hospital Buildings.</i>			<i>Advance of Tax on transfer to the Employees of the Corporation</i>		
3,212	As per last balance sheet	44,712			
41,500	Provision made during the year.	1,26,984			
..	Interest received from investments.	906			
44,712			4,482	As per last balance sheet.	10,327
		1,72,602	46,298	Add Payments made during the year.	76,746
			50,780		87,073
			40,453	Less Recoveries made during the year.	69,500
			10,327		
		29,107			17,573
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Staff Cars.</i>			<i>Advance for purchase of conveyances to the Employees of the Corporation.</i>		
9,254	As per last balance sheet	17,100			
7,846	Provision made during the year.	12,007			
	Interest received from investments	—			
17,100					
<i>Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of bldgs for the offices of Corps.</i>			<i>Advance for purchase of conveyances to the Employees of the Corporation.</i>		
95,374	As per last balance sheet	1,06,460	92,263	As per last balance sheet.	1,09,479
43,800	Provision made during the year.	33,000	81,208	Add Payments made during year.	1,04,948
2,704	Interest received on investments.	2,704	1,73,471		2,14,427
1,41,878		1,42,164	63,992	Less Recoveries made during the year.	93,111
35,418	Less Payments made during year.	5,206	1,09,479		1,21,316
1,06,460					
		1,36,958			

Previous Year	Liabilities	Amount	Total	Previous Year	Assets	Amount	Total
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund</i>				<i>Miscellaneous Advances to the Employees of the corporation (festival advances)</i>		
..	As per last balance sheet	..					
..	Provision made during the year.	1,600		50,196	As per last balance sheet	62,297	
..	Interest received on investments.	..		1,95,055	Add Payments made during year	2,21,056	
..			1,600	2,45,251		2,83,353	
	<i>Pension Reserve Fund for the Employees of the Corporation.</i>			1,82,954	Less Recoveries made during year.	2,04,590	
				62,297			78,763
..	As per last balance sheet	6,66,069			<i>Advance payments on behalf of State Governments.</i>		
6,60,000	Provision made during the year.	5,13,000					
6,069	Interest received on investments.	31,824		5,055	As per last balance sheet	2,883	
..		12,10,893		4,745	Add Payments made during year.	4,321	
..	Less Payments made during the year.	5,697	12,05,196	9,800		7,204	
6,66,069				6,917	Less Recoveries made during year.	6,070	
				2,883			1,134
	<i>Deposits of Securities e.g. Contractors.</i>				<i>Advance to the Reserve Bank of India for the purchase of Securities.</i>		
41,701	As per last balance sheet	77,120		..	As per last balance sheet	50,000	
72,791	Add Deposits during the year.	1,20,036					
1,14,492		1,97,156		1,54,50,527	Add Payments made during the year.	45,40,000	

37,372	Less Deposits repaid during year,	90,307	1,54,50,527	45,90,000
77,120			1,06,849	1,54,00,527
			50,000	Less Adjustments made during year.
				45,90,000
				..
	<i>Deductions from bills payable to other parties</i>			<i>Miscellaneous Advances.</i>
1,892	As per last balance sheet.	5,923	1,93,218	As per last balance sheet.
1,78,161	Add Amount credited during year	2,23,084	1,31,102	Add Payments made during year.
				1,63,620
1,80,053		2,29,007	3,24,320	1,86,340
1,74,130	Less Payments made during the year.	2,12,422	1,60,700	Less Receipts during the year.
5,923			16,585	3,49,960
				1,02,340
				2,47,620
	<i>Unclaimed deposits in the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund.</i>			<i>Loans granted to State Governments.</i>
423	As per last balance sheet.	222	..	As per last balance sheet.
149	Add Amount credited during the year.	107	23,12,426	Add Payments made during year.
572		329	23,12,426	23,12,426
350	Less Payments made during the year.	..		
222			329	
2,547	<i>Miscellaneous Deposits.</i>			
651	As per last balance sheet.	1,896		
..	Less Deposits repaid during year.	..		
	Add Deposits received during year.	10,104		
1,896			12,000	
				<i>Remittances</i>
				<i>Cash Remittances.</i>
			4,46,800	As per last balance sheet
			20,49,19,609	Add Debits adjusted during year
				7,000
				25,59,51,436
			20,53,66,409	25,59,58,436

Previous year	Liabilities	Amount	Total	Previous year	Assets	Amount	Total
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
				20,53,59,409	Less Credits adjusted during year	25,54,63,636	
				7,000			4,94,800
				—	Other Remittances—Exchange Accounts.		
				4,04,66,954	As per last balance sheet	—	
				4,04,66,954	Add Debits during the year	4,28,66,213	
					Less Credits during the year	4,28,66,213	—
					Investments at cost		
					(a) Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation.		
				1,09,353	As per last balance sheet	1,18,853	
				9,500	Add Investments made during year	19,500	
				1,18,853			1,38,353
					(b) Depreciation Reserve Fund of equipment in Hospitals and Examination Centres.		
				5,900	As per last balance sheet	12,900	
				7,000	Add investments made during year	5,000	
				12,900			17,900
					(c) Depreciation Reserve Fund of Hospitals.		
				2,000	As per last balance sheet	3,000	
				1,000	Add Investments made during year	41,500	
				3,000			44,500
					(d) Depreciation Reserve Fund of Staff Cars.		
				3,000	As per last balance sheet	9,000	
				6,000	Add Investments made during year	8,000	
				9,000			17,000

(e) <i>Repair and Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation.</i>			
87,402	As per last balance sheet .	87,402	
—	Add Investments made during year	19,000	
87,402			
—	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investments		
87,402			1,06,402
(f) <i>Permanent (Partial and Total) Disablement Benefits Reserve Fund.</i>			
1,24,88,539	As per last balance sheet .	2,32,74,249	
1,07,85,710	Add Investments made during year	19,56,003	
2,32,74,249			2,52,30,252
(g) <i>Dependents' Benefit Reserve Fund.</i>			
39,18,046	As per last balance sheet .	78,54,193	
39,36,147	Add investments made during year	16,33,303	
78,54,193			94,87,496
(h) <i>E.S.I.C. Provident Fund.</i>			
40,58,994	As per last balance sheet .	52,69,577	
12,31,000	Add Investments made during year	13,80,000	
52,89,994		66,49,577	
20,417	Loss Realisation on maturity or sale of Investments . .	37,150	
52,69,577			66,12,427
(i) <i>Pension Reserve Fund for the employees of the Corporation.</i>			
—	As per last balance sheet .	6,46,093	
6,46,093	Add Investments made during year	5,37,711	
6,46,093			11,83,804

Previous year	Liabilities	Amount	Total	Previous year	Assets	Amount	Total
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
					<i>General Cash Balances.</i>		
				19,05,51,103	Investments as per last balance sheet . . .	18,07,82,462	
				7,30,53,000	Add Investments during the year . . .	10,91,92,900	
				26,36,04,103		28,99,75,362	
				8,28,21,641	Less Realisation on maturity of sale of investments	11,86,65,622	
				18,07,82,462		17,13,09,740	
				2,91,899	Cash in hand . . .	3,52,145	
				94,01,745	Cash with bankers . . .	1,24,85,291	
				96,93,644		1,28,37,436	
				19,04,76,106	Total Cash Balance . . .		18,41,47,176
28,13,05,812	Grand Total		31,86,88,254	28,13,05,812	Grand Total . . .		31,86,88,254

New Delhi,

Dated the 29th May, 1964.

(Sd.) T. P. KHOSLA,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

[No. F. 4/1/65/HL.]

S.O. 1723.—In pursuance of section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Revised Estimates for the year 1965-66 and the Budget Estimates for the year 1966-67 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation as finally adopted by the Corporation are hereby published for general information.

(Here set out the Revised Estimates for the year 1965-66 and Budget Estimates for the year 1966-67).

Employees' State Insurance Corporation revised estimates for the year 1965-66.

And

Budget Estimates for the year 1966-67

At their meetings held on the 15th and 16th February, 1965, the Standing Committee and the Corporation approved the Budget Estimates of the probable receipts and expenditure of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the financial year 1965-66. These were approved by the Central Government without any change *vide* letter from the Department of Social Security No. 4-2/65-HI, dated the 5/8th March, 1965.

2. The Budget Estimates approved by the Central Government covered:—

- (i) measures needed for the running of the Scheme in various centres where it had already been implemented; and
- (ii) measures needed for the extension of the Scheme to additional areas.

3. When the Budget Estimates for 1965-66 were framed, it was anticipated that (i) the Scheme would be extended to new areas and (ii) medical care would be extended to the families of the Insured Persons as per programme detailed in Statement 'B' attached, and from the dates shown against each item in Columns 5 and 7 thereof. However, due to administrative and other difficulties in making adequate medical arrangements by the State Governments concerned, the programme of implementation and extension of medical care to the families had to be modified. The Scheme was actually extended to some of the areas from dates later than those originally planned as per details shown in Column 6 of the Statement 'B'. As regards the areas where the Scheme has not so far been implemented, the revised dates of implementation as now anticipated, have been stated against each item in appropriate columns of the above statement. The dates from which the medical care has been extended or is likely to be extended to families have been similarly indicated.

4. As a result of further discussions and correspondence with the various State Governments, it is now anticipated that the Scheme will be implemented in new areas during the financial years 1965-66 and 1966-67 from the dates as shown in Appendix-I. For the sake of convenience, the places where the Scheme has already been implemented in the past, with the dates of implementation, have also been embodied in this Appendix. The number of employees already covered or proposed to be covered has also been revised in the light of latest information available and incorporated in Appendix-I. The dates from which the medical care has been extended or is likely to be extended to the families of the insured persons have also been indicated against each item in this Appendix.

5. The Revised Estimates for the financial year 1965-66 and the Budget Estimates for the financial year 1966-67 have been prepared in the light of the revised programme of implementation except for slight modifications to cover possible delays due to unforeseen reasons. The figures of actual expenditure during the three financial years 1962-63 to 1964-65, the sanctioned budget estimates for the current financial year 1965-66 and the actuals for the first eight months of the current year 1965-66 have also been exhibited in the relevant columns of the tabulated Budget Statement 'A'. These are submitted for consideration and approval.

6. The Statement 'A' depicts in its column 9, the figures of Revised Estimates 1965-66 and in Column 10, the figures of Budget Estimates 1966-67.

7.(a) Brief explanations for the more important items under the various heads are furnished in the following paragraphs. The Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March, 1966 together with the Balance Sheet as on that date and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March, 1967 together with the Balance Sheet as on that date have been cast, based on the figures of incomings and outgoing as anticipated in the Revised Estimates 1965-66 and the Budget Estimates 1966-67 respectively. These are

enclosed for facility of perusal. In addition, the following statements are appended:—

Actuals

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| (1) Statements showing the income and expenditure region-wise for the year 1962-63. | Appendix II-A & B. |
| (2) Statement showing the income and expenditure region-wise for the year 1963-64. | Appendix III-A & B. |
| (3) Statements showing the income and expenditure region-wise for the year 1964-65. | Appendix IV-A & B. |

Budget

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| (4) Statements showing the anticipated income and expenditure region-wise for the year 1965-66. | Appendix V-A & B. |
| (5) Statements showing the budgeted income and expenditure region-wise for the year 1966-67. | Appendix VI-A & B. |

(b) The transactions shown under the heading 'Headquarters' in the above statements include expenditure on certain centralised items incurred in respect of Regional and Local Offices also e.g., contributions to the Provident Fund of the Employees of the Corporation and Pension Reserve Fund, leave and pension contributions payable in respect of Government servants on deputation to the Corporation, publicity, expenditure on contribution stamps, and audit fees, etc.

8. Provision on account of Employers' Special Contribution, which is payable quarterly in arrears, has been made @2½ per cent of the total wages of the Employees in the implemented areas and at 3/4 per cent of the total wages in non-implemented areas. The provision under Employees' Contribution comprises contributions at the scheduled rate from the employees of all implemented centres for the whole or part of the year depending upon the respective dates of coverage.

9. (a) The provision under the head 'A-Medical Benefits—(i) Payments to State Governments as Corporation's share of expenses on medical treatment initially incurred by the State Governments is intended to cover the Corporation's share of the total expenditure on medical arrangements initially incurred by the State Governments concerned.

(b) The provision made under the head 'Medical treatment and care and maternity facilities (Expenses incurred direct by the Corporation)' represents the estimated cost of administration of medical care to the insured persons and their families in the Union Territory of Delhi, taken over by the Corporation with effect from 1st April, 1962. Each Insurance Medical Officer is paid in addition to his pay and allowances, an Allowance @ Rs. 100 per month, called the Employees' State Insurance Allowance, at the sole cost of the Corporation. It is estimated that the total disbursement of Employees' State Insurance Allowance in Delhi will amount to Rs. 1.18 lacs in either year. The balance of expenditure provided for in the Revised Estimates 1965-66 and Budget Estimates 1966-67 is shareable between the Corporation and Delhi Administration at the agreed ratio of 7:1. The anticipated recovery at the rate of 1/8th of shareable amount has been accounted for in the Revised Estimates 1965-66 and Budget Estimates 1966-67 on revenue side under the head 'State Government' share towards medical treatment and care initially incurred by the Corporation.'

Revised Estimates for the year 1965-66.

Receipts

10. (a) The total amount of ordinary revenue for the current year 1965-66 is now estimated at Rs. 2,299.17 lacs as against Rs. 2,095.49 lacs assumed in the Budget i.e. an increase of Rs. 203.68 lacs.

(b) The increase of revenue under Employers' Special Contribution (Rs. 98.40 lacs) and under Employees' Contribution (Rs. 92.14 lacs) is due mainly to increased employments in both the implemented and non-implemented areas and a rise in wages of industrial workers.

11. (a) The total amount of expenditure on revenue account in the current year 1965-66 is now estimated to be Rs. 2,068.48 lacs against Rs. 1,900.97 lacs assumed in the Budget, i.e. an increase of Rs. 167.51 lacs approximately.

(b) The increase in expenditure of Rs. 167.51 lacs is made up of enhanced provision for Medical Benefits (Rs. 45.61 lacs) and Cash Benefits (Rs. 122.24 lacs) partly offset by fall under C—Other Benefits (Rs. 0.34 lacs).

The increased provision under 'Cash Benefits' is based on trend of actuals mainly. The actuals for eight months of current year 1965-66 under 'Disablement' and Dependants' Benefits include Rs. 30 lacs and Rs. 15 lacs respectively transferred to respective Reserve Funds for investment purposes.

12. The provision made under C—Other Benefits is based on the progress of expenditure during the current year. The provision includes a sum of Rs. 10,000 as grants-in-aid to the Bharat Sewak Samaj for imparting Yoga Education at Delhi, Bangalore and Nagpur for the promotion of health of the insured persons through "Yogasanas".

Administrative Expenses

13. (a) The total expenditure on administration during the year 1965-66 is anticipated to be Rs. 2,24,36,000 as originally provided in the Budget Estimates for the year 1965-66.

(b) The provision under the Administration expenses has been made on the basis of actuals for 1st 8 months of the current year 1965-66 and anticipated requirements for remaining four months.

(c) In this connection, it may be added that expenditure on provisions for 'Depreciation' and 'Repairs and Maintenance' of hospital buildings and dispensaries presently being adjusted under 'Administrative Expenses' has shown a steep rise from year 1963-64 as more and more hospitals/Dispensaries come into being. In accordance with the existing instructions, the State Governments who are actually running these hospitals/dispensaries have been advised to evaluate the standard rent of these buildings and to afford a credit of an equivalent amount to the Corporation by debit to the total expenditure on medical arrangements under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme incurred by them; the latter being shareable between the Corporation and the State Governments in the prescribed ratio. The rent received from the State Governments will be adjusted directly as revenue receipts under 'V—Rent, Rates and Taxes' and will not go to reduce the administrative charges. The share of the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on the medical arrangements for the Employees' State Insurance Scheme debitable to the Corporation will, as at present, continue to be charged as 'Medical Benefits'. It is necessary, however, to make adequate provision for the depreciation and for repairs and maintenance of these buildings as well as equipment provided therein. Since the provision for depreciation, etc., referred to is not purely of an administrative nature, a proposal to open a new Major Head to accommodate these charges is under consideration and necessary proposals in this regard would be submitted to the Standing Committee/Corporation and Central Government in due course for their approval as required under the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950.

It may be added that provision of Rs. 9.98,700 and Rs. 13.69,000 has been made in Revised Estimates 1965-66 and Budget Estimates 1966-67 respectively on account of (i) Depreciation of Equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres (ii) Depreciation of Hospital Buildings and (iii) Repair and Maintenance of Hospital Buildings. This expenditure works out to Rs. 0.33 & Rs. 0.41 per insured employee in the Revised Estimates for 1965-66 and Budget Estimates for 1966-67 respectively.

(d) It has been decided by the Corporation to introduce Pension Scheme for its staff with effect from 4-12-1959. The Corporation has further decided to adopt the Liberalised Pension Rules of the Central Government in toto instead of framing its own Pension Regulations. Final options from members of staff for Pension Scheme, have since been obtained on promulgation of the

"Pension Regulations" for the employees of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. The relevant records have been bifurcated. However, it has not been possible to arrive at the exact amount creditable to the "Pension Fund" in the absence of details of pay drawn by each employee from year to year. Necessary action is being taken. Meanwhile, a sum of Rs. 2,95,000 has been provided in Revised Estimates 1965-66 for this purpose on an *ad hoc* basis representing the difference calculated at 12½ per cent of the pay disbursed to the staff and 8 1/3 per cent of pay, the latter representing the amounts presently credited to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Contributory Provident Fund Accounts of the staff concerned.

(e) The *per capita* administrative expenditure on the basis of Revised Estimates of Rs. 2,24,36,000 will be Rs. 7.51 per insured employee per annum against the figure of Rs. 7.47 anticipated at the Budget stage.

14. Expenditure on Capital Account.

The amount originally provided for expenditure on Capital Account was Rs. 575.17 lacs comprising (i) Rs. 30 lacs for the construction of office buildings (including staff quarters) (ii) Rs. 500 lacs for the construction of hospitals and dispensaries (iii) Rs. 45 lacs for the purchase of equipments of hospitals.

(a) Office Buildings (Including Staff Quarters).

The provision of Rs. 30 lacs made in Budget Estimates 1965-66 has been enhanced to Rs. 52 lacs in Revised Estimates 1965-66. This is based on trends of actuals and anticipated payments.

(b) Building of Hospitals & Dispensaries.

The provision of Rs. 500 lacs under this head has been reduced to Rs. 344 lacs in the Revised Estimates on the basis of trends of actuals and anticipated payments.

(c) Equipments for Hospitals.

Provision of Rs. 45 lacs has been reduced to Rs. 14 lacs.

15. Loans to State Governments.

The provision of Rs. 50.25 lacs under this head has been reduced to Rs. 22.94 lacs in the Revised Estimates for the year 1965-66. It would be recalled that a loan of rupees One crore had been sanctioned to the Government of Maharashtra for the construction of hospitals, etc., out of which an amount of Rs. 62,69,766 has been drawn upto October, 1965. The State Government have been informed that the balance of the loan of Rs. 37,30,234 should be drawn by the end of the year 1965-66.

Budget Estimates for the year 1966-67.

Receipts

16. (a) Income on account of Employers' Special Contribution (Rs. 1277.90 lacs) which is payable quarterly in arrears, has been estimated @2½ per cent of the total wages of the employees in the implemented areas and @½ per cent of the total wages in the non-implemented areas. The provision under Employers' Contribution (Rs. 1,145.05 lacs) comprises contributions at the scheduled rate from the employees of all implemented centres for the whole or part of the year depending upon the respective dates of coverage.

(b) An amount of Rs. 9.00 lacs has been included in the Budget Estimates for the year 1966-67 under the head "State Government's share towards medical Benefits initially incurred by the Corporation". This represents recovery of the State Governments' share of the total expenditure incurred during the year 1964-65 and likely to be incurred by the Corporation on the administration of medical care to the insured persons and their families in Delhi during 1965-66.

Other Heads of Revenue.

17. A sum of about 85.17 lacs is expected to be earned as interest on the investment of the General Cash Balance and Rs. 7,48,500 as rent of which a sum of Rs. 5 lacs is expected to be recovered for the Hospital/Dispensary buildings owned by the Corporation and the balance of Rs. 2,48,500 from the employees of the Corporation to whom the surplus accommodation available

in the buildings owned by the Corporation has been let out or is likely to be let out for residential purposes.

Expenditure

18. The increased provision under the various heads in the Budget Estimates for the year 1966-67 as compared to corresponding provision in the Revised Estimates for the year 1965-66 is mainly due to:—

- (i) the extension of medical care to the families of insured persons;
- (ii) the extension of the scheme to new areas; and
- (iii) the operation of the Scheme in areas where the implementation was brought about during the year 1965-66 for a full year.

19. (a) *Medical Benefits:*

The provision of Rs. 1,116.87 lacs made in the Budget Estimates for 1966-67, represents the total expenditure likely to be incurred by the Corporation on medical care to 34,01,850 insured employees and 31,77,850 units of their families, as detailed in Appendix-I. The average expenditure, on medical care per insured person, varies from State to State. This provision includes the expenditure of Rs. 42.50 lacs estimated to be incurred directly by the Corporation for providing medical care to insured persons and their families in Delhi.

The increased provision in the Budget Estimates for 1966-67 over the Revised Estimates for 1965-66 is due to the implementation of the Scheme in Hooghly Distt. with 1,04,500 employees w.e.f. 30th October, 1965 and the further extension expected during the ensuing year. Better and extensive hospitalisation facilities with the construction of and functioning of hospitals exclusively for insured persons in various States also accounts for the higher provision.

(b) *Expenditure on Health Education Scheme:*

Health Education Scheme envisages the implementation of a programme of Health Education for the insured persons under Section 19 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. It is proposed to set up a central unit at the Headquarters of the Corporation together with two field units at two pilot centres, on each in the areas covered by the panel and the service systems, and where the medical care has been extended to the families of the insured persons. The expenditure likely to be incurred on the two field units is proposed to be charged to 'Benefits' while the expenditure on the central unit at the Headquarters will be a part of the administrative Expenditure.

A provision of Rs. 2.57 lacs was made in the Budget Estimates for the year 1965-66 assuming that the Health Education Scheme would be introduced during the year. It has not however been possible to start the Scheme so far. It is now scheduled to be started during the year 1966-67, for which a provision of Rs. 2.57 lacs has been made in Budget Estimates for the year 1966-67.

20. *Cash Benefits:*

Provision made for the various cash benefits is based mainly on the trend of actuals for the first 8 months of the year 1965-66. Due allowance has been made for the commencement of benefit periods in new areas. The capitalised values of the total liabilities of the permanent (partial and total) Disablement and Dependents' Benefits already arisen/expected to arise out of the employment injuries occurring in the course of the year have also been provided for.

21. *Administrative expenses:*

The Administrative Expenses have been exhibited under two heads, viz. (A) Superintendence, and (B) Field Work. Subject to the remarks in para 7(b) above, the head 'A—Superintendence' embraces Administrative expenditure relating to the Headquarters and the Regional Offices while 'B—Field Work' covers similar expenditure pertaining to the Local and Inspection Offices.

22. (a) Provision on account of pay and allowances has been made for the posts which have already been sanctioned by the Standing Committee as also for posts required for certain new centres.

(b) A total provision of Rs. 2,70,91,400 has been made in the Budget for the year 1966-67 for administrative expenses which works out *pro-rata* to about Rs. 8.12 per insured employee per annum against Rs. 7.51 per insured employee

per annum in the Revised Estimates of the current year. The increase *per capita* is due to an increase in the provision for depreciation etc., charges on hospital buildings presently adjusted as administrative charges as explained in para 13(c) above and also due to increase in rate of Dearness Allowance and inclusion of a number of cities for the purposes of eligibility of allowances.

(c) A statement showing details of the provision made under the head "Allowances and Honoraria is attached *vide* Statement 'C'."

23. 'Contingencies' (both under A—Superintendence and B—Field Work) and 'C—Other Charges'.

The various sub-heads under which provision has been made are self-explanatory.

24. Capital expenditure:

(a) Office buildings (including staff quarters).

A sum of Rs. 50 lacs has been provided in the year 1966-67 to cover the cost of plots of land expected to be purchased/acquired in various places and construction of office buildings (including staff quarters).

(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries and Equipment.—

A provision of Rs. 500 lacs has been made in the Budget Estimates for the year 1966-67 for construction of Hospitals and Dispensaries and Rs. 45 lacs for equipment of Hospitals. The expenditure has been estimated on the basis of requirements intimated by the various State Governments and sanctions accorded by the Corporation to the construction of Hospitals and Dispensaries etc.

25. Loans to State Governments:

Subject to the remarks in para 15 above, a provision of Rs. 27.31 lacs has been made in the Budget Estimates for the year 1966-67 for the grant of loans to State Governments for the construction of Hospitals etc.

In case, any of part of the provision for grant of loans to State Governments is not utilised, the saving shall be surrendered and will not be appropriated for meeting expenditure on other Heads of Accounts.

26. Cash Balance:

During the year 1965-66, the revenue surplus is now estimated to be Rs. 230.60 lacs as against Rs. 194.52 lacs originally estimated. Funds amounting to Rs. 432.94 lacs will be required during the year 1965-66 for Capital expenditure including loans to State Governments.

During the year 1966-67 a surplus of Rs. 177.79 lacs has been estimated. A sum of Rs. 595.18 lacs for meeting the Capital expenditure and Rs. 27.31 lacs for loans to State Governments i.e., Rs. 622.49 lacs in all will be required for the construction of Hospitals etc.

The surplus of revenue during both the years, 1965-66 and 1966-67 will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of Capital expenditure and loans to State Governments. The actual shortfall will be met by utilising the accumulated reserve of the previous years.

27. The closing cash balance in current account and in hand is expected to be as under:—

31st March, 1966	Rs. 1,10,55,059
31st March, 1967	Rs. 1,27,67,059

(Sd.) T. P. KHOSLA,

Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Revised Estimates for the year 1965-66

and

Budget Estimates for the year 1966-67

Receipts

Statement 'A'

Sl. No.	Head of Account	Revised Estimates for the current year 1965-66								Budget Estimates for the next year 1966-67
		Actuals for the year 1962-63	Actuals for the year 1963-64	Actuals for the year 1964-65	Sanctioned budget estimates for the current year 1965-66	Actuals for the first 8 months of the current year 1965-66	Anticipated receipts of the remaining 4 months of the current year 1965-66	Revised 1 st Estimates for the current year 1965-66 (Col. 7+8)		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10
I	PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE :	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
	Contributions :—									
	Employers' Share only	6,53,56,265	8,10,90,051	9,96,74,412	10,63,61,000	8,36,55,317	3,25,45,683	11,62,01,000		12,77,90,000
	Employees' Share only	6,01,68,840	6,64,13,980	8,87,93,177	9,34,54,000	6,76,73,078	3,49,94,922	10,26,68,000		11,45,05,000
	State Governments share towards medical benefits initially incurred by the Corporation	..	..	..	3,75,000	2,74,699	3,67,301	6,42,000		9,00,000
II	Grant-in-aid—Donation & Gifts	50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
	OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE:									
III	Interest and Dividends	83,53,712	75,76,003	72,95,756	80,00,000	44,82,615	52,17,385	97,00,000		85,17,500
IV	Compensation	..	1,12,231	1,05,602	1,22,000	72,797	70,203	1,43,000		1,55,000
V	Rents, Rates and Taxes	21,500	2,03,553	25,282	10,36,000	2,13,364	1,09,636	3,23,000		7,48,500
VI	Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	3,493	4,981	3,439	5,000	4,228	772	5,000		5,000
VII	Miscellaneous	1,41,954	1,85,594	2,00,062	1,96,000	1,64,527	70,473	2,35,000		2,31,000
	TOTAL REVENUES	13,41,05,764	15,65,86,393	19,60,97,730	20,95,49,000	15,65,40,625	7,33,76,375	22,99,17,000		25,28,52,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DEBT, DEPOSITS ADVANCES AND SUSPENSE									
UNFUNDED DEBT,									
Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund :—									
Employees' Subscription		8,51,584	10,91,083	12,12,905	12,00,000	9,43,345	4,56,655	14,00,000	14,50,000
Corporation's Contribution		4,70,000	4,80,000	5,00,000	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
Interest on Employees Subscription		1,22,927	1,52,455	1,86,726	2,16,000	..	2,30,000	2,30,000	2,33,000
Interest on Corporation's Contribution		80,636	1,02,600	1,26,000	42,000	..	42,000	42,000	50,000
TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT		15,25,147	18,26,138	20,25,631	16,58,000	9,43,345	9,28,655	18,72,000	19,33,000
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES									
RESERVE FUNDS:									
Depreciation Reserve Fund A/c. of buildings for the offices of the Corporation (including staff Quarters).									
(i) Annual depreciation charges transferred to fund		17,305	15,216	15,420	15,500	..	32,600	32,600	50,000
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments		2,129	2,774	9,366	4,400	8,808	4,192	13,000	8,600
Deduct : Income tax deducted at source	(—)	64	(—)5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres.									
(i) Annual depreciation charges transferred to fund		4,968	4,968	4,968	5,000	..	5,000	5,000	5,000
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments		400	425	675	1,100	1,100
Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Hospital buildings :									
(i) Annual depreciation charges transferred to fund		41,500	1,26,984	1,56,667	1,60,000	..	2,81,700	2,81,700	3,23,000
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments		..	916	3,318	11,600	6,962	6,538	13,500	30,000
Deduct : Income tax deducted at source		..	(—)10	..	..	..	..	..	..

Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Staff Cars :—

(i) Annual depreciation charges transferred to fund	7,846	12,007	13,047	10,000	..	10,000	10,000	7,000
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	..	..	..	700	680	1,520	2,200	2,400

Repairs Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters).

(i) Annual maintenance and repair charges transferred to fund	43,800	33,000	44,530	44,600	..	2,04,000	2,04,000	1,70,000
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	2,704	2,704	10,289	2,700	1,587	6,713	8,300	15,000

Deduct : Actual payments during the year	(—)35,418	(—)5,205	(—)10,335	(—)23,000
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Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund Account of Hospital Buildings.

(i) Annual repair and Maintenance charges transferred to fund	..	1,600	3,64,186	5,70,000	..	7,10,000	7,10,000	10,41,000
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	12,800	12,800	62,500

Deduct : Actual payment made during the year	(—)1,70,000
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Permanent (Partial and Total) Disbursement Benefit Reserve Fund Account :—

Annual amount transferred to the fund	82,97,842	55,20,700	73,04,700	87,74,000	30,00,000	70,07,000	1,00,07,000	1,74,43,000
Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	6,69,263	10,37,858	11,11,120	12,36,000	7,04,559	6,40,441	13,45,000	14,55,000

Deduct :								
(1) Actual payments made during the year	(—)14,42,760	(—)48,07,271	(—)49,44,989	(—)56,01,000	..	(—)52,94,000	(—)52,94,000	(—)56,62,000

(2) Gain on realisation of investments	..	..	6,494	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Income tax deducted at source	(—)55,486	(—)69	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dependant's Benefits; Reserve Fund Account

(i) Annual amount transferred to the fund	36,35,801	16,92,300	22,77,000	25,92,000	15,00,000	11,90,000	26,90,000	34,54,000
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(ii) Interest accrued and /or realised on investments		1,47,607	4,14,147	4,29,072	4,89,000	2,86,290	2,65,710	5,52,000	6,16,000
Deduct :									
(i) Actual payments made during the year		(—)5,25,200	(—)7,01,996	(—)8,29,368	(—)10,74,000	..	(—)9,99,000	(—)9,99,000	(—)11,21,000
(2) Gain on realisation of investments		5,206	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Income tax deducted at source		(—)6,311	(—)67	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pension Reserve Fund for the employees of the Corporation									
(1) Annual contribution transferred to fund from Revenue Ac. count		6,60,000	5,13,000	2,61,700	3,08,500	..	2,95,000	2,95,000	3,37,000
(2) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments		6,068	31,829	53,922	65,000	26,706	38,294	65,000	1,09,000
Deduct :									
(i) Actual payments made during the year		..	(—)5,697	(—)20,843	(—)30,000	..	(—)25,000	(—)25,000	(—)30,000
(ii) Income tax deducted at source		..	(—)5	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—RESERVE FUNDS		1,14,71,594	38,89,677	62,65,470	73,91,400	55,36,017	43,94,183	99,30,200	1,16,16,000
DEPOSITS :									
Deposits of Securities		72,791	1,20,036	1,09,017	2,00,000	61,718	78,281	1,40,000	1,50,000
Other Deposits		2,36,875	3,00,458	8,24,080	4,00,000	1,46,486	2,03,514	3,50,000	4,00,000
TOTAL—DEPOSITS		3,09,666	4,20,494	4,33,097	6,00,000	2,08,205	2,81,795	4,90,000	5,50,000
ADVANCES:									
(a) Permanent Advances		231	180	299	600	158	42	200	..
(b) Advances to the Employees of Corporation :—									
(i) Advance of pay on transfer		37,749	47,756	67,624	1,80,000	28,610	31,390	60,000	60,000
(ii) Advance of T.A. on transfer		40,453	69,500	82,509	1,10,000	36,970	33,030	70,000	75,000
(iii) Advance for the purchase of motor conveyances		27,130	40,667	43,708	60,000	26,922	33,078	60,000	65,000

(iv) Advance for the purchase of other conveyances	36,862	52,444	66,968	85,000	59,793	35,207	95,000	1,00,000
(v) House Building Advance	..	..	..	..	44	1,756	1,800	5,000
(vi) Miscellaneous	1,82,954	2,04,590	2,38,053	3,00,000	1,29,546	1,20,454	2,50,000	2,50,000
(c) Other Advances :								
(i) Advance payments on behalf of State Governments	6,917	6,070	3,905	6,000	2,936	2,064	5,000	6,000
(ii) Advance to the Bank for the purchase of Securities	1,54,00,527	45,90,000	53,70,780	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Miscellaneous	1,60,700	1,02,341	85,895	2,00,000	55,406	94,594	1,50,000	1,75,000
TOTAL—ADVANCES	1,58,93,523	51,13,548	59,59,741	8,41,600	3,40,385	3,51,615	6,92,000	7,36,000
REMITTANCES :								
Cash Remittances	20,53,59,409	25,54,63,636	29,50,09,242	..	19,91,79,583	10,08,20,417	30,00,00,000	..
Other Remittances	4,04,66,954	4,28,66,213	3,97,95,353	..	3,14,16,432	85,83,568	4,00,00,000	..
TOTAL—REMITTANCES	24,58,26,363	29,83,29,849	33,48,04,595	..	23,05,96,015	10,94,03,985	34,00,00,000	..
TOTAL—DEBT DEPOSITS, ADVANCES SUSPENSE AND REMITTANCES	27,50,26,293	30,95,79,706	34,94,88,534	1,04,91,000	23,76,23,967	11,53,60,233	35,29,84,200	1,48,35,600
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	40,91,32,057	46,51,66,099	54,55,86,264	22,00,40,000	39,41,64,592	18,87,36,608	58,29,01,200	26,76,87,600
OPENING BALANCE	61,76,676	596,93,644	1,28,37,436	1,20,67,336	1,78,62,359	..	1,78,62,359	1,10,55,059
GRAND TOTAL	41,53,08,733	47,48,59,743	55,84,23,700	23,21,07,336	41,20,26,951	18,87,36,608	60,07,63,559	27,87,42,659

NOTE.—The detailed head under which no figures appear have been omitted.

(Sd.) T. P. KHOSLA,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employee's State Insurance Corporation.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Revised Estimates for the year 1965-66

and

Budget Estimates for the year 1966-67

Expenditure

Statement 'A'

Sl No.	Head of Account	Actuals for the year 1962-63	Actuals for the year 1963-64	Actuals for the year 1964-65	Sanctioned budget estimates for the current year 1965-66	Revised estimates for the current year. 1965-66			Budget estimates for the next year 1966-67
						Actuals for first 8 months of the current year 1965-66	Anticipated expenditure of remaining 4 months of the current year 1965-66	Revised estimates for the current year 1965-66 (Col. 7+8)	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT:								
I	BENEFITS TO INSURED PERSONS AND THEIR FAMILIES								
	A.—MEDICAL BENEFITS:								
	Payments to State Governments etc., as Corporation's share of their expenses on providing medical treatment, maternity facilities etc.	4,49,32,013	5,17,34,462	6,96,84,320	8,79,39,000	1,37,60,033	7,86,46,967	9,24,07,000	10,71,80,000
	Medical treatment and care and ma- ternity facilities (expenses incur- red direct by the Corpora- tion)	22,91,969	30,54,970	34,88,362	36,00,000	19,99,168	19,50,832	39,50,000	42,50,000
	Expenditure on Health Education Scheme.	..	..	..	2,57,000	..	..	..	2,57,000
	TOTAL—A—MEDICAL BENEFITS	4,72,23,982	5,47,89,372	7,31,72,682	9,17,96,000	1,57,59,201	8,05,97,799	9,63,57,000	11,16,87,000

B.—CASH BENEFITS.**Sickness Benefits:**

(i) Sickness Benefit	3,42,06,602	3,84,95,524	4,30,83,641	5,13,18,000	3,94,34,568	2,12,17,432	6,06,52,000	6,56,99,000
(ii) Extended Sickness Benefits	13,14,594	16,35,017	33,28,102	40,14,000	29,29,854	14,71,146	44,01,000	48,39,000
(iii) Maternity Benefit	20,06,670	20,68,301	24,24,141	28,30,000	21,23,451	10,87,549	32,11,000	36,03,000
(iv) Disablement Benefit	1,16,64,290	95,63,049	1,24,67,779	1,47,19,000	1,08,76,144	58,66,856	1,67,43,000	1,82,54,000
(v) Dependant's Benefit	36,29,459	16,92,300	22,77,000	25,92,000	21,20,225	5,69,775	26,90,000	34,54,000
TOTAL—B—CASH BENEFITS	5,28,21,615	5,34,54,191	6,35,80,663	7,54,73,000	5,74,84,242	3,02,12,758	8,76,97,000	9,58,49,000

C—OTHER BENEFITS.

(a) Expenditure on the rehabilitation of disabled insured persons	52,169	7,854	20,072	31,500	16,448	13,552	30,000	35,000
(b) Medical Boards and Appeal Tribunals	1,09,699	95,614	96,496	1,51,000	74,464	64,536	1,39,000	1,76,000
(c) Payment to insured persons on account of conveyance charges &/or loss of wages	32,644	33,137	34,115	54,000	32,887	20,113	53,000	65,000
(d) Grants in-aid (Yoga Education)	..	10,000	1,600	25,000	104	9,896	10,000	25,000
(e) Miscellaneous	79,780	80,230	87,965	1,30,500	74,977	51,023	1,26,000	1,45,000
TOTAL—C—OTHER BENEFITS	2,74,292	2,26,844	2,40,248	3,92,000	1,98,880	1,59,120	3,58,000	4,46,000
TOTAL OF HEAD I BENEFITS	10,03,19,889	10,84,70,407	13,69,93,593	16,76,61,000	7,34,42,323	11,09,69,677	18,44,12,000	20,79,82,000

2—ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES:**A. SUPERINTENDENCE,****CORPORATION, STANDING COMMITTEE, REGIONAL BOARDS ETC:**

(i) T.A.	19,919	19,082	25,652	46,100	13,560	12,940	26,500	47,200
(ii) Miscellaneous	981	1,464	1,250	3,600	951	2,549	3,500	3,700

TOTAL—CORPORATION, STANDING COMMITTEE, REGIONAL BOARDS ETC.

	20,900	20,546	26,902	49,700	14,511	15,489	30,000	50,900
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PRINCIPAL OFFICERS:

(i) Pay of Principal Officers	1,15,246	1,08,353	1,19,078	1,22,500	81,173	39,827	1,21,000	1,25,400
(ii) Allowances & Honoraria	35,227	44,925	64,824	54,100	34,921	18,279	53,200	60,700
(iii) Leave & Pension Contribution	21,702	17,414	17,140	18,000	10,338	6,962	17,300	17,900

TOTAL—PRINCIPAL OFFICERS	1,72,175	1,70,692	2,01,042	1,94,600	1,26,432	65,068	1,91,500	2,04,000
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OTHER OFFICERS:		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Pay of other officers		8,07,274	8,51,167	9,61,215	11,99,500	7,35,990	3,81,010	11,17,000	12,54,600
(ii) Allowances & Honoraria		2,25,133	2,52,271	3,38,232	4,63,500	3,33,466	1,83,534	5,17,000	6,68,400
(iii) Leave and Pension Contribution		12,505	12,951	10,872	15,500	9,580	3,420	13,000	19,300
TOTAL—OTHER OFFICERS		10,44,912	11,16,389	13,10,319	16,78,500	10,79,036	5,67,964	16,47,000	19,42,300
MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENT.									
(i) Pay of Establishment		22,11,850	23,78,134	27,04,917	32,83,500	19,76,056	10,23,944	30,00,000	36,85,100
(ii) Allowances & Honoraria		9,32,773	10,91,673	16,39,265	17,99,400	15,25,706	8,24,294	23,50,000	27,87,000
(iii) Leave and Pension Contribution		713							
TOTAL—MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENT		31,45,336	34,69,807	43,44,182	50,82,900	35,01,762	18,48,238	53,50,000	64,72,100
CLASS IV SERVANTS :									
(i) Pay of Class IV Servants		4,19,188	4,45,479	4,96,542	6,04,300	3,60,411	1,89,589	5,50,000	6,41,700
(ii) Allowances & Honoraria		2,22,598	2,55,566	3,58,625	4,00,700	3,37,749	1,90,251	5,28,000	6,21,000
TOTAL—CLASS IV SERVANTS		6,41,786	7,01,045	8,55,167	10,05,000	6,98,160	3,79,840	10,78,000	12,62,700
CONTINGENCIES:									
(a) Postage Telegram and Telephone charges		2,33,501	2,56,871	2,60,647	3,62,200	2,07,952	1,02,048	3,10,000	3,62,000
(b) Stationery & Forms		5,13,412	9,95,545	12,02,731	15,55,600	3,90,693	4,93,507	8,84,200	15,00,000
(c) Contribution Stamps		72,823	1,04,592	1,67,319	1,50,000	1,09,378	90,622	2,00,000	1,50,000
(d) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of Typewriters, Duplicators etc.		22,106	40,182	38,229	43,700	24,920	18,780	43,700	51,000
(e) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance etc. of Adrema equipments		27,112	1,49,117	4,82,365	1,56,600	94,447	80,553	1,75,000	2,25,000
(f) Rents, Rates and Taxes		2,28,613	3,07,547	4,24,335	6,20,100	2,99,854	1,50,146	4,50,000	6,00,000
(g) Furniture		32,838	22,755	71,078	43,600	11,830	18,170	30,000	60,000
(h) Special equipment for records		12,383	26,228	4,844	30,100	17,731	27,269	45,000	43,000
(i) Purchase, Repairs, Maintenance etc. of General Articles of office use									
		36,611	19,934	31,875	35,300	21,168	23,832	45,000	54,000

(j) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of Cycles	218	115	3,410	2,300	1,817	1,113	2,300	3,000
(k) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of Liveries	26,890	21,788	24,316	64,700	25,247	39,753	65,000	41,000
(l) Books, Periodicals and other publications	6,883	4,270	5,644	8,600	2,618	2,382	5,000	10,000
(m) Photographs of workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(n) Hot and Cold weather charges	3,067	1,966	3,342	12,400	2,591	3,409	6,000	12,000
(o) Miscellaneous:								
(1) Amenities of staff	3,574	1,446	9,29	1,37,300	4,421	63,585	1,37,300	1,52,000
(2) Miscellaneous	79,009	96,982	1,06,572		69,294			
(p) Repair and Maintenance of Staff Cars	7,856	10,047	12,267	17,300	9,527	5,473	15,000	19,000
TOTAL—CONTINGENCIES	13,06,896	20,59,385	28,48,203	32,39,800	12,92,858	11,20,642	24,13,500	32,32,000
TOTAL—A—SUPERINTENDENCE	63,32,005	75,37,864	95,85,815	1,12,50,500	67,12,759	39,97,241	1,07,10,000	1,32,14,000
B—FIELD WORK:								
OFFICERS:								
(i) Pay of Officers	1,27,541	1,72,285	2,08,466	2,55,900	1,62,813	82,187	2,45,000	2,81,400
(ii) Allowances & Honoraria	20,806	31,519	55,649	68,200	63,509	36,491	1,00,000	1,39,800
TOTAL—OFFICERS	1,48,347	2,03,804	2,64,115	3,24,100	2,26,322	1,18,678	3,45,000	4,21,200
Ministerial Establishment.								
(i) Pay of Establishment	28,39,528	31,15,815	35,97,060	43,70,200	26,50,677	13,99,323	40,50,000	47,77,000
(ii) Allowances, & Honoraria	8,93,814	10,72,998	16,97,329	17,84,600	15,97,525	9,22,475	25,20,000	28,15,600
TOTAL MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENT	37,33,342	41,88,813	52,94,389	61,54,800	42,48,202	23,21,798	65,70,000	75,92,600
CLASS IV SERVANTS								
(i) Pay of Class IV Servants	4,42,617	4,98,000	5,81,838	7,36,400	4,43,280	2,38,720	6,82,000	8,01,700
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	1,78,757	2,16,713	3,32,638	3,90,600	3,19,335	1,87,665	5,07,000	5,92,500
TOTAL—CLASS IV SERVANTS	6,21,374	7,14,713	9,14,476	11,27,000	7,62,615	4,26,385	11,89,000	13,94,200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CONTINGENCIES:									
(a) Postage, Telegram & Telephone charges		89,061	86,726	1,05,045	1,76,600	82,829	62,171	1,45,000	2,08,000
(b) Stationery and Forms		4,037	4,157	4,626	21,300	2,501	3,499	6,000	20,000
(c) Contributions Stamps	
(d) Purchase, Repairs and Maintenance of Typewriters, Duplicators, etc.		17,891	7,419	32,038	48,000	10,252	29,738	40,000	50,000
(e) Rent, Rates and Taxes		3,38,791	4,28,548	5,27,839	6,97,500	4,49,718	2,31,282	6,81,000	8,38,000
(f) Furniture		38,314	41,882	58,714	1,03,000	11,014	48,986	60,000	1,00,000
(g) Special equipment for records		38,377	1,20,972	16,206	88,000	1,19,331	45,669	1,65,000	2,00,000
(h) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance etc. of General Articles of Office use		26,347	28,321	43,750	62,200	22,850	27,150	50,000	75,000
(i) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of Cycles		275	239	637	14,000	4,649	5,351	10,000	14,000
(j) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of Liveries		16,030	14,370	11,794	45,300	8,719	16,281	25,000	52,000
(k) Books, Periodicals and other publications		1,855	138	87	2,200	36	164	200	3,000
(l) Hot & Cold weather charges		1,216	3,443	4,396	26,500	5,392	4,608	10,000	24,000
(m) Miscellaneous :									
(i) Amenities of staff		236	441	343	2,01,000	24	82,348	1,75,000	1,75,000
(ii) Miscellaneous		92,657	1,11,960	1,24,093		92,628			
TOTAL—CONTINGENCIES;		6,65,087	8,48,616	9,29,568	14,85,600	8,09,953	5,57,247	13,67,200	17,59,000
TOTAL—B—FIELD WORKS		51,68,150	59,55,946	74,02,548	90,91,500	60,47,092	34,24,108	94,71,200	1,11,67,000

C—OTHER CHARGES:

Legal Charges	84,447	90,634	99,171	1,10,800	57,724	56,276	1,14,000	1,37,000
Insurance Courts	30,410	18,629	11,205	73,800	67,136	19,864	87,000	26,000
Publicity & Advertisement	2,312	2,581	4,896	95,000	7,105	10,895	18,000	49,000

Charges for maintaining Banking Accounts	12,683	15,018	7,207	20,000	6,846	6,154	13,000	15,000
Audit Fees	40,141	48,838	58,595	68,000	..	60,000	60,000	68,000
Health Education Scheme . . . . .	..	..	..	1,60,000	..	..	..	1,69,000
Repair, Maintenance and Depreciation etc :—								
(a) Depreciation of buildings for the offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters)	17,305	15,216	15,420	15,500	..	32,600	32,600	50,000
(b) Depreciation of Equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres	4,958	4,968	4,968	5,000	..	5,000	5,000	5,000
(c) Depreciation of Hospital Buildings	41,500	1,26,984	1,56,667	1,60,000	..	2,81,700	2,81,700	3,23,000
(d) Depreciation of Staff Cars	7,846	12,007	13,047	10,000	..	10,000	10,000	7,000
(e) Repair and Maintenance of Buildings for the offices of the Corporation (including Staff quarters)	43,800	33,000	44,530	44,600	2,793	2,01,207	2,04,000	1,70,000
(f) Repair and Maintenance of Hospital Buildings . . . . .	..	1,600	3,61,186	5,70,000	..	7,10,000	7,10,000	10,41,000
(g) Pension Reserve Fund for the employees of the Corporation	6,60,000	5,13,000	2,61,700	3,08,500	11,709	2,83,291	2,95,000	3,37,000
(h) Corporation's contribution to the ESIC Provident Fund	4,67,611	4,79,998	5,00,000	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
(i) Interest paid to the ESIC Provident Fund	2,01,946	2,55,055	3,12,726	2,58,000	..	2,72,000	2,72,000	2,83,000
Product : (a) Interest accrued &/or realised on investments of Provident Fund Balance	(—)26,895	(—)36,552	(—)74,048	(—)19,200	(—)17,547	(—)52,953	(—)70,500	(—)1,74,600
(b) Gain/Loss on realisation of investments	(—)253	..	(—)5,139	..	..	..	..	..
(j) Miscellaneous :								
(i) Charges for valuation of assets & liabilities of the Corporation & other surveys of the Scheme, by the outside parties	6,938	10,178	..	..	..	18,000	18,000	..
(ii) Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	760	74	5,000	14	4,986	5,000	5,000
TOTAL—C—OTHER CHARGES	15,94,759	15,91,914	17,75,205	20,94,000	1,35,780	21,19,020	22,54,800	27,10,400

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TOTAL OF HEAD 2—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE	1,30,94,914	1,50,85,724	1,87,63,568	2,24,36,000	1,28,95,631	95,40,369	2,24,36,000	2,70,91,400
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	11,34,14,803	12,35,56,131	15,57,57,161	19,00,97,000	8,63,37,954	12,05,10,046	20,68,48,000	23,50,73,400
3—EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT LAND AND BUILDINGS:								
Purchase & Construction etc. of :—								
(i) Buildings for the offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters)	96,517	7,35,317	19,34,908	30,00,000	43,82,771	8,17,229	52,00,000	50,00,000
(ii) Hospitals & Dispensaries	1,99,05,216	3,55,23,953	3,36,33,086	5,00,00,000	1,86,17,981	1,57,82,019	3,44,00,000	5,00,00,000
(iii) Equipments of Hospitals	11,41,054	10,00,073	16,50,000	45,00,000	..	14,00,000	14,00,000	45,00,000
B—STAFF CARS :								
Purchase of Staff Cars	26,591	16,794	60	17,000	..	..	..	18,000
TOTAL—HEAD 3—EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	2,11,69,378	3,72,78,137	3,72,18,054	5,75,17,000	2,30,00,752	1,79,99,248	4,10,00,000	5,95,18,000
DEBT, DEPOSITS, ADVANCES & SUSPENSE.								
ORDINARY DEBT.								
LOANS :								
Loans to State Governments	23,12,426	3,04,120	23,59,000	50,25,000	12,94,220	9,99,780	22,94,000	27,31,000
UNFUNDED DEBT.								
E.S.I.C. Provident Fund :—								
Payments to Subscribers	2,77,860	4,14,238	5,21,348	5,08,000	7,18,680	1,81,320	9,00,000	6,00,000
TOTAL—DEBTS	25,90,286	7,18,358	28,80,348	55,33,000	20,12,900	11,81,100	31,94,000	33,31,000
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES								
RESERVE FUND:								
Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Building for the offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters) Investment Account.								
Investment during the year	9,500	19,500	54,405	18,900	7,000	..	7,000	45,000
Deduct : Realisation on maturity of sale of investment . . . . .	..	..	(—)11,950	..	(—)12,320	12,320	..	..

Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of equipments in Hospitals & Examination Centres Investment A/C								
Investment during the year	1,000	5,000	5,000	10,400	10,000	..	10,000	11,000
Deduct : Realisation on maturity or sale of investments	..	..	..	(—)5,000	(—)5,000	..	(—)5,000	(—)5,000
Depreciation Reserve Funds Account of Hospital Buildings. Investment Account. Investment during the year	1,000	41,500	1,28,000	1,60,000	1,63,000	..	1,63,000	2,95,000
Depreciation Reserve Fund of Staff Cars investment Account.								
Investment during the year	6,000	8,000	12,000	21,600	21,000	..	21,000	24,000
Deduct : Realisation on maturity or sale of investments	..	..	..	(—)8,000	(—)8,000	..	(—)8,000	(—)12,000
Repair & Maintenance Reserve Fund Account Buildings for the offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters) investment Accounts.								
Investment during the year	..	19,000	69,975	25,000	38,000	..	38,000	2,50,000
Deduct : Realisation on maturity or sale of investments	..	..	(—)32,650	..	..	..	..	(—)49,500
Repair & Maintenance Reserve Fund of Hospital buildings Investment Account.								
Investment during the year	..	..	1,600	3,00,000	3,64,000	..	3,64,000	10,56,000
Deduct : Realisation on maturity or sale of investment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(—)1,600
Permanent (Partial & Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund. Investment Account.								
Investment during the year	1,07,85,710	19,50,003	35,48,700	44,09,000	31,54,000	..	31,54,000	65,36,000
Deduct : Realisation on maturity or sale of investment	..	..	(—)82,206	..	..	..	..	..
Dependent's Benefit Reserve Fund. Investment A/c.								
Investment during the year	39,36,147	16,33,303	17,27,100	20,07,000	18,17,000	..	18,17,000	29,49,000
Deduct : Realisation on maturity or sale of investment	..	..	(—)65,894	..	..	..	..	..
Pension Reserve Fund for the employees of the Corporation Investment Account.								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Investment during the year <i>E.S.I.C. Provident Fund. Investment Account.</i>		6,46,093	5,37,711	21,000	3,30,000	2,96,000	2,70,000	5,66,000	3,72,000
Investment during the year		12,31,000	13,80,000	15,23,600	13,50,000	13,46,000	4,54,000	18,00,000	14,35,000
Deduct : Realisation on maturity or sale of investments		(—)20,417	(—)37,150	(—)1,76,676	..	(—)5,000	5,000	..	(—)1,01,700
TOTAL—RESERVE FUND		1,66,02,033	55,62,867	67,22,004	86,18,900	71,86,580	7,41,320	79,27,000	1,28,03,200
DEPOSITS:									
Deposits of Securities		37,372	90,307	1,03,931	2,00,000	74,238	65,762	1,40,000	1,50,000
Other Deposits		2,33,696	2,79,585	2,51,809	4,00,000	1,59,604	1,90,396	3,50,000	4,00,000
TOTAL—DEPOSITS		2,71,068	3,69,892	3,55,740	6,00,000	2,33,842	2,56,158	4,90,000	5,50,000
ADVANCES.:									
(a) Permanent Advances		2,475	2,350	1,540	5,000	1,331	3,669	5,000	3,000
(b) Advances to Employees of Corporation:									
(i) Advances of pay on Transfer		38,188	56,234	61,103	80,000	32,595	27,405	60,000	60,000
(ii) Advance of T.A. on transfer		46,298	76,746	83,130	1,20,000	39,086	30,914	70,000	75,000
(iii) Advance for the purchase of motor conveyance		35,690	40,340	42,027	1,00,000	68,028	1,81,972	2,50,000	2,00,000
(iv) Advance for the purchase of other conveyance		45,518	64,608	91,163	1,20,000	86,457	53,543	1,40,000	1,50,000
(v) House Building Advances		4,500	1,00,000	4,400	20,600	25,000	1,00,000
(vi) Miscellaneous		1,95,055	2,21,056	2,40,407	3,00,000	1,56,180	1,23,820	2,80,000	3,00,000
(c) Other Advances:									
(i) Advance payments on behalf of State Governments		4,745	4,321	3,937	6,000	2,918	2,082	5,000	6,000
(ii) Advances to the Bank for purchase of Securities		1,54,50,527	45,40,000	53,70,780	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Miscellaneous		1,31,102	1,86,340	1,54,914	2,50,000	2,85,638	14,362	3,00,000	3,50,000
TOTAL—ADVANCES :		1,59,49,598	51,91,995	60,51,501	10,81,000	6,76,633	4,58,367	11,35,000	12,44,000

REMITTANCES:

(i) Cash Remittances	20,49,19,609	25,59,51,436	29,44,68,306	..	20,02,73,719	9,97,26,281	30,00,00,000	..
(ii) Other Remittances	4,04,66,955	4,28,66,212	3,97,95,353	..	3,39,95,243	60,04,757	4,00,00,000	..
TOTAL REMITTANCES:	24,53,86,564	29,88,17,648	33,42,63,659	..	23,42,68,962	10,57,31,038	34,00,00,000	..

TOTAL—DEBT, DEPOSITS ADVANCES, SUSPENSE & REMITTANCES

	28,07,99,549	31,06,60,760	35,02,73,252	1,58,32,900	24,43,78,017	10,83,67,983	35,27,46,000	1,79,28,200
TOTAL DISBURSEMENT	41,53,83,730	47,14,95,028	54,23,48,467	26,34,45,900	35,37,16,723	24,63,77,277	60,05,94,000	31,25,19,600

CASH BALANCES:

(a) Investments:

General Cash Balances:—

Investment during the year	7,30,53,000	10,91,92,900	13,90,36,080	2,60,00,000	6,55,00,200	1,44,00,000	7,99,00,200	..
Deduct:—Realisation on maturity on sale of invest	(—)8,28,21,641	(—)11,86,65,622	(—)14,17,23,206	(—)7,16,08,000	(—)4,52,08,219	(—)4,55,77,481	(—)9,07,85,700	(—)4,65,44,000

(b) CASH BALANCES:

(i) Cash in hand	96,93,644	1,28,37,437	1,78,62,359	1,42,68,436	3,80,18,247	(—)2,50,53,133	1,10,55,053	1,27,67,059
(ii) Cash with bankers								

GRAND TOTAL	41,53,08,733	47,48,59,743	55,84,23,700	23,21,07,336	41,20,26,951	18,87,36,608	60,07,63,559	27,87,42,659
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NOTE :—I. The detailed heads under which no figures appear have been omitted.

(Sd.) T. P. KHOSLA,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

*Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1966 (Revised Estimates)**Income**Expenditure*

Actuals 1964-65	Head of Account	Amount	Amount	Actuals 1964-65	Head of Account	Amount	Amount	Amount
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>By Contributions:</i>				<i>I. Benefits to insured persons and their families.</i>			
9,96,74,412	Employers' Share only . . .	11,62,01,000						
8,87,93,177	Employees' Share only . . .	10,26,68,000			<i>A-Medical Benefits.</i>			
	State Govts' share towards medical benefits, initially incurred by the Corporation.	6,42,000		6,96,84,320	(i) Payments to State Govts. etc. as Corporation's share of their expenses on providing medical treatment, maternity facilities etc.	9,24,07,000		
18,84,67,589	Total Contributions		21,95,11,000					
	<i>Other Heads of Revenue</i>			34,88,362	(ii) Medical treatment & care & maternity facilities (expenses incurred direct by the Corporation).	39,50,000		
72,95,756	Interest & Dividends. . . .	97,00,000						
1,05,602	Compensations	1,43,000						
25,232	Rents, Rates & Taxes. . . .	3,23,000						
3,489	Fees, Fines & Forfeiture. . .	4,000						
2,00,062	Miscellaneous. . . .	2,36,000		7,31,72,682	TOTAL-A-MEDICAL BENEFITS.		9,63,57,000	
76,30,141	Total other heads of Revenue. .		1,04,06,000		<i>B-Cash Benefits.</i>			
				4,30,83,641	Sickness Benefit . . .	6,06,52,000		
				33,28,102	Extended Sickness Benefit.	44,01,000		
				24,24,141	Maternity Benefit. . .	32,11,000		
				1,24,67,779	Disablement Benefit.	1,67,43,000		
				22,77,000	Dependants' Benefit.	26,90,000		
				6,35,80,663	TOTAL-B-CASH BENEFITS		8,76,97,000	

<i>C-Other Benefits.</i>			
20,072	(a) Expenditure on rehabilitation of disabled insured persons.	30,000	
96,496	(b) Medical Boards & Appeal Tribunals.	1,39,000	
34,115	(c) Payment to Insured Persons on account of conveyance charges &/or loss of charges	53,000	
1,600	(d) Grants-in-aid (Yoga Education)	10,000	
87,965	(e) Miscellaneous.	1,26,000	
2,40,248	TOTAL-C-OTHER BENEFITS.		3,58,000
13,69,93,593	TOTAL-BENEFITS TO INSURED PERSONS AND THEIR FAMILIES.		18,41,12,000
<i>2-Administration Expenses</i>			
<i>A-Superintendence</i>			
26,902	1. Corporation, Standing Committee, Regional Boards. etc.	30,000	
2,01,042	2. Principal Officers.	1,91,500	
13,10,319	3. Other Officers.	16,47,000	
43,44,182	4. Ministerial Establishment.	53,50,000	
8,55,167	5. Class IV Servants.	10,78,000	
28,48,203	6. Contingencies.	24,13,500	
95,85,815	TOTAL-A-SUPERINTENDENCE.		1,07,10,000
<i>B-Field Work.</i>			
2,64,115	1. Officers.	3,45,000	
52,94,389	2. Ministerial Establishment.	65,70,000	

Income—contd.

Expenditure—con d.

Actuals 1964-65	Head of Account	Amount	Amount	Actuals. 1964-65	Head of Account	Amount	Amount.	Amount.
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
				9,14,476	3. Class IV Servants.	11,89,000		
				9,29,568	4. Contingencies.	13,67,200		
				<u>74,02,548</u>	TOTAL—B-FIELD WORK.		94,71,200	
					<i>C-Other Charges.</i>			
				99,171	Legal Charges.	1,14,000		
				11,205	Insurance Court	87,000		
				4,896	Publicity & Adver- tisement.	18,000		
				7,207	Charges for maintain- ing Banking Acc- ounts.	13,000		
				58,595	Audit Fees.	60,000		
				5,98,818	Repair, Maintenance and Depreciation etc.	12,43,300		
				2,61,700	Corporations' contri- bution towards Pen- sion Reserve Fund.	2,95,000		
				5,00,000	Corporation contri- bution towards Em- ployees' State Insu- rance Corporation Contributory (Provident Fund).	2,00,000		
				3,12,726	Interest paid to the Employee's State Insurance Corpora- tion Provident Fund	2,72,000		
				—79,187	Less Interest realised on investments of Provident Fund Ba- lances.	—70,500		

			74	Miscellaneous.	23,000	
			<u>17,75,205</u>	TOTAL—C—OTHER CHARGES		22,54,800
			1,87,63,568	TOTAL—2—ADMINIS-		2,24,36,000
				TRATION EXPENSES.		
			<u>15,57,57,161</u>	TOTAL EXPENDITURE		20,68,48,000
				ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.		
			4,03,40,569	To excess of income over expendi-		2,30,69,000
				ture C/o to Balance Sheet.		
<u>19,60,97,730</u>	GRAND TOTAL .	<u>22,99,17,000</u>	<u>19,60,97,730</u>	GRAND TOTAL .		<u>22,99,17,000</u>

(Sd.) T. P. KHOSLA,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA: JUNE 11, 1966/JYAISTHA 21, 1888
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[PART II-]

Actuals 1964-65	Liabilities	Amount	Actuals 1964-65	Assets	Amount
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Balance of Excess of Income over Expenditure.</i>			<i>Land and Buildings</i>	
27,46,77,317	As per last balance sheet.	31,50,17,886		(a) <i>Buildings for offices of the Corporation (including staff Qrs.)</i>	
4,03,40,569	Accumulations during the year.	2,30,69,000	33,80,86,886		
31,50,17,886				As per last balance sheet.	57,23,575
				Additions during the year.	52,00,000
	<i>Permanent (Partial & Total) Dis- ablement Benefit Reserve Fund.</i>		37,88,667		1,09,23,575
			19,34,908		
2,52,39,818	As per last balance sheet.	2,87,17,144	57,23,575	(b) <i>Hospitals & Dispensaries.</i>	
73,04,700	Provision made during the year.	1,00,07,000	8,14,28,273	As per last balance sheet.	11,50,61,359
11,17,615	Interest received from investments	13,45,000		Additions during the year.	3,44,00,000
			3,36,33,086		14,94,61,359
3,36,62,133		4,00,69,144		(c) <i>Equipments for Hospitals etc.</i>	
49,44,989	Less Payments made during the yr.	52,94,000	3,47,75,144		
2,87,17,144			11,50,61,359		
	<i>Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund.</i>				
95,08,539	As per last balance sheet.	1,13,90,448	27,90,808	As per last balance sheet.	44,40,808
22,77,000	Provision made during the year.	26,90,000	16,50,000	Additions during the year.	14,00,000
4,34,277	Interest received from investments.	5,52,000	44,40,808		58,40,808
1,22,19,816		1,46,32,448			
8,29,368	Less Payments made during the yr.	9,99,000	1,36,33,448	<i>Staff Cars.</i>	
1,13,90,448			84,089	As per last balance sheet.	84,149
			60	Add Payments made during the yr. . . . .	..
	<i>Employees' State Insurance Corpora- tion Provident Fund.</i>		84,149		84,149
74,01,992	As per last balance sheet.	89,06,275		<i>Permanent Advance to the Heads of offices of the Corporation.</i>	
12,12,905	Add Amount credited during the yr. Employees' subscription	14,00,000	19,226 1,539	As per last balance sheet.	20,466
			20,765	Add Payments made during the yr.	5,000
					25,466

5,00,000	Corporation Contribution.	2,00,000							
3,12,726	Interest on Employees' and Corporation Shares.	2,72,000		299	Less Recoveries made during yr.	200		25,266	
				20,466					
94,27,623		1,07,78,275							
5,21,348	Less Payments made during the yr.	9,00,000	98,78,275						
89,06,275					Advance of pay on transfer to the Employees' of the Corporation.				
	Depreciation Reserve Fund of bldgs. for the offices of the Corporation (including staff Qrs.)			14,129	As per last balance sheet.	7,600			
				61,103	Add Payments made during the yr.	60,000			
1,56,384	As per last balance sheet.	1,81,169		75,232		67,608			
15,420	Provision made during the year.	32,600		67,624	Less Recoveries made during yr.	60,000		7,608	
9,365	Interest received from investments.	13,000	2,26,769						
1,81,169				7,608					
					Advance of T.A. on transfer to the Employees of the Corporation.				
	Depreciation Reserve Fund of Equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres.			17,573	As per last balance sheet.	18,194			
				83,130	Add Payments made during the yr.	70,000			
				1,00,703		88,194			
22,978	As per last balance sheet	27,946		82,509	Less Recoveries made during the yr.	70,000		18,194	
4,968	Provision made during the yr.	5,000							
	Interest received from investments	1,100	34,046	18,194					
27,946					Advance for purchase of conveyances to the Employees' of Corporation.				
	Depreciation Reserve Fund of Hospital Buildings.			1,21,316	As per last balance sheet.	1,41,831			
				1,31,190	Add Payments made during the yr.	3,90,000			
1,72,602	As per last balance sheet.	3,32,587							
1,56,667	Provision made during the yr.	2,81,700		2,52,506		5,31,831			
3,318	Interest received from investments.	13,500	6,27,787	1,10,675	Less Recoveries made during yr.	1,55,000		3,76,831	
3,32,587				1,41,831					

Actuals 1964-66	Liabilities.	Amount	Actuals 1964-65	Assets	Amount
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
	<i>Depreciation Reserve fund of Staff Cars.</i>			<i>House Buildings Advances.</i>	
29,107	As per last balance sheet. . .	42,154	..	As per last balance sheet. . .	4,500
13,047	Provision made during the yr. .	10,000	4,500	Add Payments made during the yr.	25,000
..	Interest received from investment.	2,200	54,354		
42,154			4,500	Less Recoveries made during yar.	29,500
			..		1,800
			4,500		27,700
	<i>Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund of Bldgs. for the offices of the Corporation (Including Staff Quarters).</i>			<i>Miscellaneous advance to the Employees of the Corporation (Festival Advances).</i>	
1,36,958	As per last balance sheet. . .	1,81,442	78,763	As per last balance sheet. . .	81,117
44,530	Provision made during the year. .	2,04,000	2,40,407	Add Payment made during the yr..	2,80,000
10,289	Interest received from investments	8,300			
1,91,777			3,19,170	Less Recoveries made during yr. .	3,61,117
10,335	Less Payments made during yr. .	..	2,38,053		2,50,000
1,81,442		3,93,742	81,117		1,11,117
	<i>Repairs maintenance Reserve Fund Account of Hospital Bldgs.</i>			<i>Advance payments on behalf of State Governments.</i>	
1,600	As per last balance sheet. . .	3,65,786	1,134	As per last balance sheet. . .	1,166
3,64,186	Provision made during the yr. .	7,10,000	3,937	Add Payments made during the yr.	5,000
..	Interest received on investments. .	12,800	5,071		
3,65,786		10,88,586	3,995	Less Recoveries made during yr. .	6,166
			1,166		1,166
	<i>Pension Reserve Fund for the Employees of the Corporation.</i>			<i>Advance to the Bank for purchase of Securities.</i>	
12,05,196	As per last balance sheet. . .	14,99,975	..	As per last balance sheet. . .	..
2,61,700	Provision made during the yr. .	2,95,000	53,70,780	Add Payments made during the yr.	..
53,922	Interest received from investments	65,000			
15,20,818		18,59,975	53,70,780	Less Adjustment made during yr. .	..
20,843	Less Payments made during the yr.	25,000	53,70,780		..
14,99,975		18,34,975	..		

Deposits of securities e.g. contractors

1,06,849	As per last balance sheet.	1,11,935
1,09,017	Add Deposits during the yr.	1,40,000
2,15,866		2,51,935
1,03,931	Less Deposits repaid during yr.	1,40,000
1,11,935		
<i>Other Deposits.</i>		
28,914	As per last balance sheet.	1,01,185
3,02,601	Add Amount credited during yr.	3,50,000
3,31,515		4,51,185
2,30,330	Less Payments made during yr.	3,50,000
1,01,185		

2,47,620	<i>Miscellaneous Advances.</i>		
1,54,914	As per last balance sheet.	3,16,639	
	Add Payments made during yr.	3,00,000	
4,02,534		6,16,639	
85,895	Less Receipts during the yr.	1,50,000	4,66,639
1,11,935			
3,16,639	<i>Loans granted to State Govts.</i>		
26,16,546	As per last balance sheet.	49,75,546	
23,59,000	Add Payments made during yr.	22,94,000	72,69,546
49,75,546			
	<i>Remittances</i>		
	<i>Cash Remittances.</i>		
4,94,800	As per last balance sheet.	46,136	
1,01,185	Add Debits adjusted during yr.	30,00,00,000	
29,44,68,306			
29,49,63,106		29,99,53,864	
29,50,09,242	Less Credits adjusted during yr.	-30,00,00,000	-46,136
-46,136			
	<i>Other Remittances-Exchange Account</i>		
3,97,95,358	As per last balance sheet.	4,00,00,000	
3,97,95,358	Add Debits during the yr.	4,00,00,000	
3,97,95,358		4,00,00,000	
3,97,95,358	Less Credits during the yr.	4,00,00,000	
	<i>Investments at cost.</i>		
	(a) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Buildings for the offices of the Corporation (including staff Qrs.)</i>		
1,38,353	As per last balance sheet	1,80,808	
54,405	Add Investment made during the year.	7,000	
1,92,758		1,87,808	
11,950	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investment.		1,87,808
1,80,808			

Actuals 1964-65	Liabilities	Amount	Actuals 1964-65	Assets	Amount
Rs.		Rs. Rs.	Rs.		Rs. Rs.
				(b) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund equipment in Hospitals & Exami- nation Centres.</i>	
			17,900	As per last balance sheet	22,900
			5,000	Add Investment made during the year.	10,000
			22,900		32,900
			..	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investment.	5,000
			22,900		27,900
				(c) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Hospitals Buildings.</i>	
			44,500	As per last balance sheet.	1,72,500
			1,28,000	Add Investment made during the year.	1,63,000
			1,72,500		3,35,500
				(d) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Staff Cars.</i>	
			17,000	As per last balance sheet	29,000
			12,000	Add Investment made during the year.	21,000
			29,000		50,000
			..	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investment.	8,000
			29,000		42,000
				(e) <i>Repair & Maintenance Reserve Fund of Bldgs. for the office of the Corporation (including Staff Qrs.)</i>	
			1,06,402	As per last balance sheet.	1,43,727
			69,975	Add investments made during the year.	38,000
			176,377		1,81,727
			32,650	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investments.	..
			1,43,727		

<i>(f) Repair & Maintenance Reserve Fund of Hospital Buildings.</i>			
..	As per last balance sheet	1,600	
1,600	Add Investments made during the year.	3,64,000	3,65,600
1,600			
<i>(g) Permanent (Partial & Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund.</i>			
2,52,30,252	As per last balance sheet	2,86,96,746	
35,48,700	Add Investment made during the year.	31,54,000	
2,87,78,952		3,18,50,746	
82,206	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investments.	..	3,18,50,746
2,86,96,746			
<i>(h) Dependents' Benefit Reserve Fund.</i>			
94,87,496	As per last balance sheet	1,11,48,701	
17,27,100	Add Investment made during the year.	18,17,000	
1,12,14,596		1,29,65,701	
65,895	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investments.	..	1,29,65,701
1,11,48,701			
<i>(i) E.S.I.C. Provident Fund.</i>			
66,12,427	As per last balance sheet	79,59,351	
15,23,600	Add Investments made during the year	18,00,000	
81,36,027		97,59,351	97,59,351
1,76,676	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investments.	..	
79,59,351			

Actuals 1964-65	Liabilities	Amount	Actuals 1964-65	Assets	Amount
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
				(j) Pension Reserve Fund for the employees of the Corporation.	
			11,83,804	As per last balance sheet	12,04,804
			21,000	Add Investments made during the year.	5,66,000
			<u>12,04,804</u>		<u>17,70,804</u>
				General Cash Balance :	
			17,13,09,740	Investments as per last balance sheet.	16,86,22,614
			13,90,36,080	Add Investments made during the year.	7,99,00,200
			<u>31,03,45,820</u>		<u>24,85,22,814</u>
			14,17,23,206	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investments.	9,07,85,700
			<u>16,86,22,614</u>		<u>15,77,37,114</u>
			3,94,131	Cash in hand and	1,10,55,059
			<u>1,74,68,228</u>	Cash with Bankers }	
			<u>18,64,84,973</u>	TOTAL—CASH BALANCE	<u>16,87,92,173</u>
36,68,75,932	GRAND TOTAL	40,08,47,132	36,68,75,932	GRAND TOTAL	40,08,47,132

(Sd.) T. P. KHOSLA,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employee's State Insurance Corporation.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1967 (Budget Estimates)

<i>Income</i>					<i>Expenditure</i>			
Revised Estimates 1965-66	Head of Account	Amount	Amount	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Head of Account	Amount	Amount	Amount
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>By Contributions</i>				<i>1. Ben fits to insured persons and their families.</i>			
11,62,01,000	Employer's Share only . . .	12,77,90,000						
10,26,68,000	Employee's Share only . . .	11,45,05,000						
6,42,000	State Govts' share towards medical benefit initially incurred by the Corporation.	9,00,000			<i>A-Medical Benefits:</i>			
21,95,11,000	Total Contributions	24,31,95,000		9,24,07,000	Payments to State Govts. etc. as Corporation's share of their expenses on providing medical treatment, maternity facilities etc.	10,71,80,000		
	<i>Other heads of Revenue :</i>							
97,00,000	Interests & Dividends. . .	85,17,500						
1,43,000	Compensations . . .	1,55,000						
3,23,000	Rents, Rates & Taxes . . .	7,48,500						
4,000	Fees, Fines & Forfeitures . . .	5,000		39,50,000	Medical treatment and care and maternity facilities (expenses incurred direct by Corporation.	42,50,000		
2,36,000	Miscellaneous . . .	2,31,000						
1,04,06,000	Total Other Heads of Revenues . . .		96,57,000		Expenditure on Health Education Scheme.	2,57,000		
				9,63,57,000	TOTAL A-MEDICAL BENEFITS		11,16,87,000	
					<i>B-Cash-Benefit.</i>			
				6,06,52,000	Sickness Benefit . . .	6,56,99,000		
				44,01,000	Extended Sickness Benefit.	48,39,000		
				32,11,000	Maternity Benefit . . .	36,03,000		
				1,67,43,000	Disablementt Benefit.	1,82,54,000		

<i>Income</i>					<i>Expenditure</i>			
Revised Estimates 1965-66	Head of Account	Amount	Amount	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Head of Account	Amount	Amount	Amount ^t
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
				26,90,000	Dependant's Benefit.	34,54,000		
				8,76,97,000	TOTAL—B—CASH BENEFITS.		9,58,49,000	
				30,000	C—Other Benefits.			
					Expenditure on re- habilitation of dis- abled insured per- sons.	35,000		
				1,39,000	Medical Boards	1,76,000		
				53,000	Payment to insured persons on a/c of conveyance charges and/or loss of wages	65,000		
				10,000	Grant-in-aid (Yoga Education)	25,000		
				1,26,000	Miscellaneous	25,000		
						1,45,000		
				3,58,000	TOTAL—C - OTHER BENEFITS.		4,46,000	
				18,44,12,000	TOTAL—I—BENEFITS TO INSURED PERSONS AND THEIR FAMILIES			20,79,82,000
					2. Administration Expenses :			
				30,000	A—Superintendence			
					1. Corporation, Standing Committee, Regional Boards, etc.	50,900		
				1,91,500	2. Principal Officers	2,04,000		
				16,47,000	3. Other Officers	19,42,300		
				53,50,000	4. Ministerial Es- tablishment	64,72,100		
				10,78,000	5. Class IV Servants	12,62,700		
				24,13,500	6. Contingencies	32,82,000		
				1,07,10,000	TOTAL—A—SUPERIN- TENDENCE		1,32,14,000	

1,32,14,000 20,79,82,000

	B—Field—Work	
3,45,000	1. Officers	4,21,200
65,70,000	2. Ministerial Establishment	75,92,600
11,89,000	3. Class IV Servants	13,94,200
13,67,200	4. Contingencies	17,59,000
94,71,200	TOTAL—B-FIELD WORK	3,11,57,000
	C—Other charges	
1,14,000	Legal Charges	1,37,000
87,000	Insurance Courts	26,000
18,000	Publicity and Advertisement	49,000
13,000	Charges for maintaining Banking Accounts	15,000
60,000	Audit Fees	68,000
..	Health Education Scheme.	1,69,000
12,43,300	Repair, Maintenance and Depreciation etc.	15,96,000
2,95,000	Corporation's Contribution towards Pension Reserve Fund	3,37,000
2,00,000	Corporation's Contribution towards Employees' State Insurance Corporation Contributory Provident Fund.	2,00,000
2,72,000	Interest paid to the ESIC Provident Fund.	2,83,000
(—) 70,500	Less Interest realised on investment of Provident Fund Balances.	(—)1,74,600

<i>Income</i>					<i>Expenditure</i>			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
				23,000	Miscellaneous	5,000		
				22,54,800	TOTAL—C—OTHER		27,10,400	
					CHARGES			
				2,24,36,000	TOTAL—2—ADMINISTRATION			
					EXPENSES :		2,70,91,400	
				20,68,48,000	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON		23,50,73,400	
					REVENUE ACCOUNT.			
				2,30,69,000	To excess of Income		1,77,78,600	
					over expenditure c/o			
					to Balance Sheet.			
22,99,17,000		GRAND TOTAL	25,28,52,000	22,99,17,000		GRAND TOTAL	25,28,52,000	

(Sd) T. P. KHOSLA,
 Chief Accounts Officer,
 Employee's State Insurance Corporation

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1967 (Budget Estimates)

Revised Estimates, 1965-66	Liabilities	Amount	Revised Estimates, 1965-66	Assets	Amount
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
	<i>Balance of Excess of Income Over Expenditure</i>			<i>Lands and Buildings :</i>	
31,50,17,886	As per last balance Sheet . . .	33,80,86,886	35,58,65,486	(a) <i>Buildings for office of the Corporation (including Staff Qrs.)</i>	
2,30,69,000	Accumulations during the year . .	1,77,78,600			
33,80,86,886					
	<i>Permanent (Partial & Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund .</i>		57,23,575	As per last balance sheet . .	1,09,23,575
			52,00,000	Additions during the year . .	50,00,000
2,87,17,144	As per last balance sheet . . .	3,47,75,144			1,59,23,575
1,00,07,000	Provision made during the year . .	1,07,43,000	1,09,23,575		
13,45,000	Interest received from investment .	14,56,000		(b) <i>Hospitals & Dispensaries.</i>	
4,00,69,144		4,69,74,144	11,50,61,359	As per last balance sheet . .	14,94,61,359
52,94,000	Less Payments made during the year	56,63,000	3,44,00,000	Additions during the year . .	5,00,00,000
3,47,75,144			14,94,61,359		19,94,61,359
	<i>Dependant's Benefit Reserve Fund</i>			(c) <i>Equipments for Hospitals etc.</i>	
1,13,90,448	As per last balance sheet . . .	1,36,33,448	44,40,808	As per last balance sheet . .	58,40,808
26,90,000	Provision made during the year . .	34,54,000		Additions during the year . .	45,00,000
5,52,000	Interest received from investments .	6,16,000	14,00,000		1,03,40,808
1,46,32,448		1,77,03,448	58,40,808		
9,99,000	Less : Payments made during the year	11,21,000		<i>Staff Cars</i>	
1,36,33,448			84,149	As per last balance sheet . .	84,149
	<i>Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund.</i>		..	Add Payments made during the year	18,000
			84,149		1,02,149
89,06,275	As per last balance sheet . . .	98,78,275			

Revised Estimates 1965-66	Liabilities	Amount	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Assets	Amount
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
<i>Add Amount credited during year :</i>				<i>Permanent Advances to the Heads of Officer of the Corporation.</i>	
14,00,000	Employees' Subscription . . .	14,50,000	20,266	As per last balance sheet . . .	25,266
2,00,000	Corporation's Contribution . . .	2,00,000	5,000	<i>Add Payments made during year . . .</i>	3,000
2,72,000	Interest on Employees' & Corpora- tion's shares.	2,83,000			
			25,266		28,266
				<i>Advance of Pay on transfer to the Employees of the Corporation</i>	
1,07,78,275		1,18,11,275		As per last balance sheet . . .	7,608
9,00,000	<i>Less : Payments made during the year</i>	6,00,000	1,12,11,275	<i>Add Payments made during year . . .</i>	60,000
98,78,275				67,608	67,608
	<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation (including Staff Quarters)</i>			60,000	<i>Less recoveries made during year</i>
					60,000
1,81,169	As per last balance sheet . . .	2,26,769			7,608
32,600	Provision made during year . . .	50,000			
13,000	Interest received from Investment	8,600	2,85,369	<i>Advance of T.A. on transfer to the Employees of the Corporation.</i>	
2,26,769					
	<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of equip- ments in Hospitals and Examination Centres.</i>			18,194	As per last balance sheet . . .
				70,000	<i>Add Payments made during year . . .</i>
					75,000
27,946	As per last balance sheet . . .	34,046			
5,000	Provision made during year . . .	5,000		88,194	<i>Less Recoveries made during year . . .</i>
1,100	Interest received from investments	1,100	40,146	70,000	93,194
					75,000
					18,194
34,046				18,194	

Depreciation Reserve Fund of Hospital Buildings.

3,32,587	As per last Balance sheet	6,27,787	
2,81,700	Provision made during the year	3,23,000	
13,500	Interest received from investments	30,000	9,80,787
6,27,787			

Depreciation Reserve Fund of Staff Cars.

42,154	As per last balance sheet	54,354	
10,000	Provision made during the year	7,000	
2,200	Interest received from investments	2,400	63,754
54,354			

Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund buildings for the offices of the Corporation (including Staff Qrs.)

1,81,442	As per last balance sheet	3,93,742	
2,04,000	Provision made during the year	1,70,000	
8,300	Interest received on investments	15,000	5,78,742
3,93,742			

Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund Account of Hospital buildings

3,65,786	As per last balance sheet	10,88,586	
7,10,000	Provision made during the year	10,41,000	
12,800	Interest received on investments	62,500	21,92,086
10,88,586			

Pension Reserve Fund for the Employees of the Corporation.

14,99,975	As per last balance sheet	18,34,975	
2,95,000	Provision made during the year	3,37,000	

Advance for purchase of conveyance to the Employees of the Corporation.

1,41,831	As per last balance sheet	3,76,831	
3,90,000	Add Payments made during year	3,50,000	
5,31,831		7,26,831	

1,55,000	Less recoveries made during year	1,65,000	5,61,831
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3,76,831

House Building Advances.

4,500	As per last balance sheet	27,700	
25,000	Add Payments made during year	1,00,000	
29,500		1,27,700	

1,800	Less Recoveries made during year.	5,000	1,22,700
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27,700

Miscellaneous Advances to the Employees of the Corporation (Festival Advances):

81,117	As per last balance sheet	1,11,117	
2,80,000	Add Payments made during year	3,00,000	

3,61,117	Less Recoveries made during year.	4,11,117	1,61,117
2,50,000		2,50,000	

1,11,117

Advance payments on behalf of State Govts.

1,166	As per last balance sheet	1,166	
5,000	Add Payments made during	6,000	

Revised Estimates 1965-66	Liabilities	Amount	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Assets	Amount
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
65,000	Interest received on investments .	1,09,000			
18,59,975		22,80,975	6,166		7,166
25,000	Less Payments made during the year	30,000	5,000	Less Recoveries made during year	6,000
18,34,975			1,166		1,166
	<i>Deposits of Securities e.g., con- tractors.</i>			<i>Miscellaneous Advances.</i>	
			3,16,639	As per last balance sheet	3,60,639
1,11,935	As per last balance sheet . .	1,11,935	3,00,000	Add Payments made during year	3,50,000
1,40,000	Add Deposits during the year .	1,50,000			
2,51,935		2,61,935	6,16,689		8,16,639
1,40,000	Less Deposits repaid during the year	1,50,000	1,50,000	Less Receipts during the year .	1,75,000
1,11,935			4,66,639		6,41,639
	<i>Other Deposits</i>			<i>Loans granted to State Govts.</i>	
1,01,185	As per last balance sheet . .	1,01,185	49,75,546	As per last balance sheet . .	72,69,546
3,50,000	Add Amount credited during the year.	4,00,000	22,94,000	Add Payments made during year .	27,31,000
4,51,185		5,01,185	72,69,546		1,00,00,546
3,50,000	Less Payments made during the year.	4,00,000	1,01,185		
1,01,185					

Remittances Cash Remittances

(—)46,136	As per last balance sheet	(—)46,136	
30,00,00,000	Add Debits adjusted during year	..	
29,99,53,864		(—)46,136	
30,00,00,000	Less Credits adjusted during year	..	(—)46,136
(—)46,136			
	<i>Other Remittances—Exchange Accounts</i>		
..	As per last balance sheet	..	..
4,00,00,000	Add Debits during the year	..	..
4,00,00,000	Less Credits during the year	..	..
..			
	<i>Investments at Cost</i>		
	(a) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation (including Staff Quarters).</i>		
1,80,808	As per last balance sheet	1,87,808	
7,000	Add Investments made during year	45,000	2,32,808
1,87,808			
	(b) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres.</i>		
22,900	As per last balance sheet	27,900	
10,000	Add Investments made during year	11,000	
32,900		38,900	
15,000	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investments.	5,000	33,900
27,900			

Revised Estimates 1965-66	Liabilities	Amount	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Assets	Amount
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
				(c) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Hospital Buildings.</i>	
			1,72,500	As per last balance sheet	
			1,63,000	Add Investment made during year	3,35,500
					2,95,000
					6,30,500
			3,35,500		
				(d) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Staff Cars.</i>	
			29,000	As per last balance sheet	42,000
			21,000	Add Investments made during year	24,000
					66,000
			50,000		
			8,000	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investments	12,000
					54,000
			42,000		
				(e) <i>Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund of Bldgs. for the offices of the Corporation (including Staff Quarters.)</i>	
					1,81,727
			1,43,727	As per last balance sheet	2,50,000
				Add Investments made during year	
			38,000	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investments.	4,31,727
					49,500
			1,81,727		3,82,227
			1,81,727		

(f) *Repair & Maintenance Reserve
Fund of Hospitals Bldgs.*

1,600	As per last balance sheet	3,65,600	
3,64,000	Add Investments made during year	10,56,000	
		<hr/>	
3,65,600		14,21,600	
	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investments.	1,600	14,20,000
		<hr/>	

(g) *Permanent (Partial & Total)
Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund*

2,86,96,746	As per last balance sheet	1,18,50,746	
31,54,000	Add Investment made during year	65,36,000	3,83,86,746
		<hr/>	
3,18,50,746			

(h) *Dependents' Benefit Reserve
Fund.*

1,11,48,701	As per last balance sheet	1,29,65,701	
18,17,000	Add Investments made during year	29,49,000	1,59,14,701
		<hr/>	
1,29,65,701			

(i) *E.S.I.C. Provident Fund*

79,59,351	As per last balance sheet	97,59,351	
18,00,000	Add Investments made during year	14,35,000	
		<hr/>	
97,59,351		1,11,94,351	
	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investment	1,01,700	1,10,92,651
		<hr/>	

(j) *Pension Reserve Fund for Em-
ployees' of the Corporation.*

12,04,804	As per last balance sheet	17,70,804	
5,66,000	Add Investments made during year	3,72,000	21,42,804
		<hr/>	
17,70,804			

Revised Estimates 1965-66	Liabilities	Amount	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Assets	Amount
				<i>General Cash Balance</i>	
			16,86,22,614	Investment as per last balance sheet.	15,77,37,114
			7,99,00,200	Add Investments and during year.	..
			24,85,22,814		15,77,37,114
			9,07,85,700	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investments	4,65,44,000
			15,77,37,114		11,11,93,114
			1,10,55,059	Cash in hand and with the Bankers.	1,27,67,059
			16,87,92,173	TOTAL CASH BALANCE	
	GRAND TOTAL	43,15,75,332		GRAND TOTAL	12,39,60,173
40,08,47,132			40,08,47,132		43,15,75,332

(Sd.) T.P. KHOSLA,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

APPENDIX I

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

*Number of employees and family units covered and to be covered under the scheme upto
31st March, 1967*

Name of place	Insured Employees			Date of coverage of families
	Date of implementation	Number already covered	Number to be covered	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA PRADESH				
Hyderabad & Secunderabad	1-5-1955	30,000	..	26-1-1959
Nellimarla, Chhittivalasa Vijayawada, Eluru, Guntur, Vishakhapatnam, Mangalagiri & Pedakakani	9-10-1955	16,850	..	26-1-1959
Warangal	15-11-1959	5,250	..	14-2-1960
Sirpur-Kag haz Nagar	27-3-1960	9,000	..	26-6-1960
Adoni & Kakinada	14-8-1960	6,200	..	13-11-1960
Vizianagram	19-11-1961	1,000	..	18-2-1962
Kurnool, Dolaiswaram & Rajahmundry	25-3-1962	3,450	..	24-6-1962
Renigunta	29-4-1962	950	..	29-7-1962
Guntakal & Markapuram	17-2-1963	2,000	..	19-5-1963
Tanuku & Masulipatnam	23-2-1964	2,150	..	24-5-1964
Chittoor	3-5-1964	600	..	2-8-1964
Ramagundam	2-5-1965	550	..	1-8-1965
Nellore	16-10-1965	..	500	Jan., 1966
Cuddapah	Nov., 1965	..	550	Feb., 1966
Kalahasti Kuppam	Dec., 1965	..	1,800	March, 1966
Mancherla				
Sriram Nagar	April, 1966	..	700	July, 1966
Cement Nagar, Mancherla Moula Ali	June, 1966	..	1,500	Sept., 1966
ASSAM REGION				
Gauhati including its Suburbs, Tinsukia, Makum, Dhubri & Dibrugarh	28-9-1958	9,250	..	28-12-1958
Jorhat	1-9-1963	1,000	..	1-12-1963
Margherita & Mariani	Jan., 1966	..	1,500	April, 1966
Digboi & Chandrapur	April, 1966	..	8,600	July, 1966
BIHAR REGION				
Patna, Monghyr, Katihar & Samastipur	15-12-1957	18,050	..	2-10-1958
Dalmianagar, Banjori & Japla	27-3-1960	9,850	..	26-6-1960
Dhanbad & Kumardhubi	28-8-1960	19,000	..	27-11-1960
Muzaffarpur, Gaya and Mokhmeh	31-3-1963	5,500	..	30-6-1963
Badaninagar & Marhowrah	30-6-1963	3,000	..	29-9-1963
Ranchi (including Dhurwa & Chatra) and Bhagalpur	Nov., 1965	..	7,700	Feb., 1966
Ramgarh and Barauni	Dec., 1965	..	4,000	March, 1966
Kandra, Jhinkpani & Indra Nagar	April, 1966	..	3,100	July, 1966
Ghatshila, Gomia & Bansjora	June, 1966	..	4,350	Sept., 1966
Baniadih, Chhotamuri	Sep., 1966	..	2,100	Dec., 1966
Barkakana, Bokaro, Jharia & Khilari	Dec., 1966	..	3,350	March, 1967
DELHI REGION				
Delhi	24-2-1952	82,000	..	1-7-1959

1	2	3	4	6
GUJRAT REGION				
Ahmedabad	4-10-1964	2,05,000	..	3-1-1965
Rajot & Wankaner	27-11-1965	..	7,200	Feb., 1966
Biroda, Surat including Navagaon	Dec., 1965	..	60,500	March, 1966
Bhavnagar & Bhilimora	Apr. 1, 1966	..	17,100	July, 1966
Porlad, Cambay & Navsari	July, 1966	..	15,600	Oct., 1966
Kaloi, Nadiad, Sidhpur, Jam Nagar & Porbandar	Nov., 1966	..	26,800	Feb., 1967
KERALA REGION				
Alleppey, Ernakulam	16-9-1956	6,800	..	18-5-1964
Quilon, Alwaye and Udyogmandal	16-9-1956	26,300	..	8-2-1954
Trichur and Alagapanagar	16-9-1956	10,700	..	16-2-1953
Trivandrum	31-8-1958	4,000	..	1-2-1962
Kozhikode & Feroke	12-7-1959	14,100	..	Dec., 1955
Cochin and Mattancherry	3-10-1960	4,150	..	8-2-1964
Cannanore, Balipatnam & Tellicherry	30-10-1950	7,200	..	Dec., 1965
Punalur & Kottayam	30-7-1951	5,700	..	30-7-1964
Perumbavoor	17-12-1951	1,000	..	Dec., 1955
Adichanallore	20-10-1953	2,800	..	Dec., 1955
Palghat	29-12-1963	2,500	..	Dec., 1965
Adoor, Ezhakulam, Kundara, Kualluvathukal, Kottarakara, Meenad, Pooypallay, Thrikovilvattam & Vettikkavala	1-3-1964	35,300	..	Dec., 1965
Chalakudy, Kallettumkara & Karuvannur	17-1-1965	2,100	..	
Korati & its adjoining villages	25-4-1965	1,700	..	
Shoranur & Ottapalam	26-9-1965	1,800	..	
Navakulam, Mavoor, Thodiyoor, Kulasekharapuram & Pallikkal	Feb., 1966	..	6,200	May, 1966
Kayamkulam	April, 1966	..	4,500	July, 1966
Melila and Mynagappally	Sept., 1966	..	2,000	Dec. 1966
Pazhayakunnummel	Dec., 1966	..	700	March, 1957
MADHYA PRADESH REGION				
Indore	23-1-1955	30,000	..	26-1-1959
Gwalior	23-1-1955	18,500	..	15-2-1959
Ujjain & Ratlam	23-1-1955	14,800	..	1-3-1959
Burhanpur	2-9-1956	3,900	..	15-2-1959
Jabalpur	29-9-1957	5,500	..	26-1-1959
Bhopal & Nagda	27-9-1959	7,750	..	27-12-1959
Rajnandgaon	25-9-1960	3,500	..	25-12-1950
Midour and Dewas	27-8-1961	3,000	..	26-11-1961
Banmore	29-10-1961	650	..	28-1-1962
Satna	3-12-1951	2,700	..	4-3-1962
Raigarh & Raipur	28-1-1952	2,350	..	26-4-1952
Kymore & Korba	April, 1956	..	4,900	July, 1966
Napanagar and Katni	Sept. 1966	..	3,300	Dec. 1966
MADRAS REGION				
Coimbatore & its Suburbs	28-1-1955	72,000	..	
P.N. Palayam and Peelamedu	28-2-1950			
Madras City & its Suburbs	20-11-1955	92,500	..	
Red Hills	1-10-1961			
Madurai	24-2-1963	24,000	..	
V.S. Puram and Tuticorin	28-10-1956			
Salem, Udumalpet & Tirpur	30-11-1958	9,850	..	
Mettur	30-11-1958	19,150	..	2-9-1961
Sivakasi and Rajapalayam	30-11-1958	5,800	..	
Dalmiapuram	28-2-1960	10,500	..	15-8-1961
Trichy, Ranipet & Cauverynagar	27-2-1960	1,750	..	15-8-1961
Bindgul	29-1-1961	8,100	..	15-8-1961
Tirunelveli	1-10-1961	2,200	..	31-12-1961
	26-11-1961	5,250	..	25-2-1962

1	2	3	4	5
Kumbakonam	1-4-1962	2,000	..	1-7-1962
Podukottai and Namanasamudram	1-7-1962	1,500	..	30-9-1962
Erode & Pollachi	30-12-1962	4,600	..	31-3-1963
Vanyambadi	24-2-1963	1,600	..	26-5-1963
Gudatham and Virudhnagar	31-3-1963	2,400	..	30-6-1963
Mettupalayam	30-6-1963	1,900	..	29-9-1963
Shencottah and Nagercoil	1-12-1963	1,600	..	1-3-1964
Vellore & Nagapattinam	26-1-1964	1,700	..	26-4-1964
Thirunagar	29-11-1964	500	..	..
Pondicherry	April, 1966	..	10,000	July, 1966
Neyveli, Kovilpatti & Samayanallur	July, 1966	..	8,750	Oct. 1966
Cuddalore, Palani, Palliapallayam & Salaimam	Dec. 1966	..	4,700	March, 1967

MAHARASHTRA REGION

Bombay	3-10-1954	} 6,57,500	..	24-1-1962
Bassein	12-11-1961		..	11-2-1962
Nagpur	11-7-1964		..	22-12-1960
Akola	27-5-1956		..	1-5-1961
Hinganghat	27-5-1956		..	19-10-1961
Sholapur	17-11-1953	26,000	..	16-2-1964
Poona including its adjoining areas	15-8-1955	35,850	..	Nov. 1965
Nanded Khopoli and Kolhapur	Jan. 1966	..	13,200	April, 1966
Amalner, Barsi, Aurangabad & Bhore	June, 1966	..	9,500	Sept. 1966
Dhulia, Pimpri & Chinchwad	Oct. 1966	..	14,600	Jan. 1967
Miraj, Sarara, Oglewadi, Kirloskarwadi & Dapoli	Dec. 1966	..	11,150	March, 1967
Phulgaon, Ballarpur & Khaperkheda	Jan. 1967	..	9,600	..

MYSORE REGION

Bangalore	27-7-1958	92,000	..	26-10-1958
Hubli	27-3-1960	5,200	..	26-6-1960
Dandeli	8-1-1961	3,500	..	9-4-1961
Mangalore	21-1-1962	15,250	..	22-4-1962
Mysore City	4-3-1962	6,400	..	3-6-1962
Belgaum	31-3-1963	1,850	..	30-6-1963
Gulbarga	22-3-1964	3,250	..	21-6-1964
Gokak	29-3-1964	6,500	..	28-6-1964
Davangere	2-10-1965	7,000	..	Jan. 1966
Kollegal & T. Narasipur	Dec. 1965	..	1,600	March, 1966
Shahabad, Nanjangud & Hassan	March, 1965	..	5,500	June, 1966
Hospet	April, 1966	..	1,250	July, 1966
Bhadravathi	July, 1966	..	9,500	Oct. 1966
Belagola, Dharwar & Nargund	Dec. 1966	..	3,500	March, 1967

ORISSA REGION

Cuttack, Barang, Chaudwar, Brajrajnagar & Rajgangpur	31-1-1960	23,250	..	1-5-1960
Narangarh (Tapang)	22-7-1962	700	..	21-10-1962
Barbil	10-5-1964	550	..	9-8-1964
Bhubaneshwar	16-10-1965	..	750	Jan. 1966
Belpahar, Kansabahal & Jaykaypur (Riyaguda)	Jan. 1966	..	3,850	April, 1966
Hirakud & Jhursuguda	July, 1966	..	2,050	October, 1966

PUNJAB AND HIMACHAL PRADESH REGION

Amritsar, Cheharata, Batala, Yamunanagar, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ambala, Bhiwani, Verka & Jagadhri	17-5-1953	} 70,900	..	1-11-1958
Khasa	10-5-1959		..	9-8-1959
Dhariwal	29-11-1959	3,600	..	28-2-1960
Hissar	8-1-1961	4,500	..	9-4-1961

1	2	3	4	5
Sonepat	19-2-1961	3,900	..	21-5-1961
Kharar	17-9-1961	1,500	..	17-12-1961
Faridabad	14-1-1962	21,500	..	15-4-1962
Phagwara, Kapurthala, and Gobindgarh	28-1-1962	9,500	..	29-4-1962
Chachaq	25-3-1962	..	..	24-6-1962
Panipat	16-9-1962	2,200	..	16-12-1962
Patiala & Rajpura	30-9-1962	3,600	..	30-12-1962
Chandigarh	7-10-1962	3,100	..	5-1-1963
Abohar, Charkhi Dadri & Bahadurgarh (Patiala)	21-2-1965	4,000	..	23-5-1965
Pinjore & Surajpur	21-2-1965	3,050	..	..
Sherpur Kalan, Ghiaspur and Bhore villages	4-4-1965	900	..	4-7-1965
Ballabgarh, Goraya, Gurgaon, Khanna, Sirhind, Rohtak, Bahadurgarh (Rohtak) and Phillaur	25-12-1965	..	6,950	March, 1966

RAJASTHAN REGION

Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Palimarwar & Bhilwara	2-12-1956	23,500	..	2-10-1958
Lakheri	2-12-1956	1,900	..	9-3-1962
Beawar	27-10-1957	5,250	..	2-10-1958
Swai Madhopur	2-3-1958	2,500	..	2-10-1958
Sriganganagar and Dholpur	29-3-1959	3,300	..	28-6-1959
Udaipur & Bharatpur	14-8-1960	5,100	..	13-11-1960
Ajmer	30-5-1965	750	..	29-8-1965
Kotah	15-8-1965	4,100	..	Nov. 1965
Bijai Nagar	July, 1966	..	700	Oct. 1966

UTTAR PRADESH REGION

Kanpur	24-2-1952	1,12,000	..	14-11-1959
Kalyanpur	31-3-1957	..	..	..
Saharanpur, Agra & Lucknow	15-1-1956	32,500	..	14-11-1959
Allahabad, Varanasi & Rampur	31-3-1957	23,000	..	14-11-1959
Bareilly including Izzatnagar, Hathras, Aligarh & Shikohabad	30-3-1958	20,600	..	14-11-1959
Ghaziabad, Sahjanwa, (Gorakhpur) Modinagar & Mirzapur	29-3-1959	22,300	..	14-11-1959
Meerut, Firozabad & Moradabad	26-3-1961	8,450	..	25-6-1961
Jhansi & Roorkee	11-2-1962	1,800	..	13-5-1962
Hapur, Harangaon, Dehradun & Mathura	31-3-1963	6,250	..	30-6-1963
Sitapur, Churk and Ghazipur	1-3-1964	2,900	..	31-5-1964
Kheria, Balawali, Pipri, Sagni & Ujhani	27-3-1965	5,550	..	27-6-1965
Bahjol, Etmadpur & Gorakhpur	Dec. 1965	..	2,150	March, 1966
Khamaria, Maknanpur-Magarwada including Unnao	April, 1966	..	3,850	July, 1966
Fatehganj & Putlighar	Sept. 1966	..	2,050	Dec. 1966
Bamrauli & Bhadol	Jan. 1967	..	1,100	April, 1967

WEST BENGAL REGION

Calcutta City and Howrah District	14-8-1955	3,70,000	..	1-2-1963
Area within the jurisdiction of Shyampur Police Station in Uluberia sub-division . . . . .	..		
District Howrah	5-6-1960			
District of 4 Parganas	29-3-1964	3,10,000	..	1-7-1964
Hooghly (Distt.)	30-10-1965	..	1,04,500	Jan. 1966
Kulti, Burnpur & Asansol	April, 1966	..	48,000	July, 1966
Jaykay Nagar, Kalyani, Kasim Bazar & Rani Ganj	July, 1966	..	11,450	October, 1966
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	..	29,23,050	4,78,800	..

APPENDIX II-A

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Details of Income for the year 1962-63

Region	Employers' Special Contribution	Employees' Contribution	Miscellaneous	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters . . . . .	..	..	83,64,383	83,64,383
Andhra	16,67,186	14,70,366	5,197	31,42,749
Assam	2,43,373	1,36,781	810	3,80,964
Bihar	24,74,626	13,17,838	52,328	38,44,792
Delhi	19,42,080	21,16,363	23,837	40,82,280
Gujarat	36,33,312	..	1,161	36,34,473
Kerala	16,08,097	17,42,495	7,246	33,57,838
Madhya Pradesh	24,68,309	25,59,500	10,046	50,37,855
Madras	66,01,207	71,06,204	10,128	1,37,17,539
Maharashtra	2,22,24,887	2,37,14,296	54,779	4,59,93,962
Mysore	32,46,252	31,33,416	7,035	63,86,703
Orissa	7,18,747	5,31,599	947	12,51,293
Punjab	17,88,041	18,90,387	3,709	36,82,137
Rajasthan	6,12,086	7,52,546	1,787	13,66,419
Uttar Pradesh	35,36,732	45,69,762	7,414	81,13,908
West Bengal	1,26,01,330	91,27,287	19,852	2,17,48,469
TOTAL	6,53,66,265	6,01,68,840	85,70,659	13,41,05,764

APPENDIX II-B
EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Details of expenditure for the year 1962-63

Region	Medical Benefit	Cash Benefits				Total Cash Benefits	C-Other Benefits	Total Benefits	Administration Expenses	Total Revenue Expenditure
		Sickness Benefit including Extended Sickness Benefit	Maternity Benefit	Disablement Benefit including Temporary Disablement Benefit	Dependants' Benefit					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters . .	..	..	..	38,34,142	20,84,501	59,18,643	..	59,18,643	26,96,257	86,14,900
Andhra . .	23,65,204	12,09,748	95,705	2,33,143	11,000	15,49,596	5,690	39,20,490	4,19,954	43,40,444
Assam . .	2,00,000	57,117	..	6,012	..	63,129	372	2,63,501	72,995	3,36,496
Bihar . .	15,95,550	4,52,777	56,520	1,13,731	68,500	6,91,528	1,608	22,88,686	3,60,911	26,49,597
Delhi . .	23,04,969	13,45,509	10,813	5,26,401	68,900	19,51,623	12,071	42,68,663	5,08,485	47,77,148
Gujarat . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,13,347	1,13,347
Kerala . .	9,52,214	13,76,637	3,74,206	1,92,788	49,800	19,93,431	9,859	29,55,504	4,88,419	34,43,923
Madhya Pradesh .	24,10,000	18,74,593	1,10,415	3,66,683	96,500	24,48,191	9,481	48,67,672	5,26,025	53,93,697
Madras . .	43,82,002	56,73,016	5,92,595	6,87,689	31,900	69,85,200	20,724	1,13,87,926	11,52,397	1,25,40,323
Maharashtra . .	1,88,33,935	1,37,35,558	5,75,013	26,12,916	6,21,300	1,75,44,787	1,26,304	3,65,05,026	28,56,872	3,93,61,898
Mysore . .	22,22,626	11,88,013	90,508	2,38,129	35,300	15,51,950	9,098	37,83,674	4,48,169	42,31,843
Orissa . .	4,56,461	2,32,915	5,137	1,36,555	20,300	3,94,907	1,559	8,52,927	1,29,974	9,82,901
Punjab . .	16,62,830	4,15,713	4,668	2,91,735	28,000	7,40,116	9,946	24,12,892	3,46,432	27,59,324
Rajasthan . .	11,08,178	2,96,548	30,130	1,01,232	52,100	4,80,010	2,763	15,90,951	2,08,323	17,99,274
Uttar Pradesh . .	42,04,385	29,10,641	6,368	6,33,583	2,35,700	37,86,292	9,022	79,99,699	9,37,859	89,37,558
West Bengal . .	45,25,628	47,52,411	54,592	16,89,551	2,25,658	67,22,212	55,795	1,13,03,635	18,28,495	1,31,32,130
TOTAL .	4,72,23,982	3,55,21,196	20,06,670	1,16,64,290	36,29,459	5,28,21,615	2,74,292	10,03,19,889	1,30,94,914	11,34,14,803

APPENDIX III-A

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Details of Income for the year 1963-64

Region	Employers' Special Contribution	Employees' Contribution	Miscellaneous	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters . . . . .	..	..	77,64,525	77,64,525
Andhra	19,72,378	18,53,097	6,548	38,32,023
Assam	3,21,451	1,81,357	624	5,03,432
Bihar	29,35,349	14,39,696	2,473	43,77,518
Delhi	24,19,818	23,68,346	30,532	48,18,696
Gujarat	38,29,497	..	2,004	38,31,501
Kerala	19,16,556	17,57,474	7,863	36,81,893
Madhya Pradesh	33,61,618	25,60,885	34,539	59,57,042
Madras	83,13,860	78,25,770	14,841	1,61,54,471
Maharashtra	2,72,61,881	2,63,01,485	1,31,361	5,36,94,727
Mysore	44,87,182	37,45,328	13,513	82,46,023
Orissa	8,89,072	6,22,050	1,927	15,13,049
Punjab	24,68,626	24,42,347	4,587	49,15,560
Rajasthan	8,86,437	8,70,115	2,037	17,58,589
Uttar Pradesh	48,57,397	49,51,779	20,582	98,29,758
West Bengal	1,51,68,929	94,94,251	44,406	2,47,07,586
TOTAL	8,10,90,051	6,64,13,980	80,82,362	15,55,86,393

APPENDIX III-B

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Details of Expenditure for the year 1963-64

Region	Medical Benefit	Sickness Benefit including Extended Sickness Benefit	Cash Benefits				C-Other Benefits	Total Benefits	Administration Expenses	Total Revenue Expenditure
			Maternity Benefit	Disablement Benefit including Temporary Disablement Benefit	Dependants' Benefit	Total Cash Benefits				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	27,74,632	27,84,632
Andhra	21,61,855	14,21,847	92,067	4,60,923	58,300	20,33,137	5,067	42,00,059	5,23,831	47,23,940
Assam	2,25,949	55,158	98	18,823	..	74,079	781	3,00,809	69,847	3,70,656
Bihar	12,64,938	5,15,302	57,313	1,52,766	84,800	8,10,181	1,688	20,76,807	3,84,857	24,61,664
Delhi	30,85,524	14,13,151	15,785	6,37,554	34,800	21,01,290	12,644	51,99,458	6,81,179	58,80,637
Gujarat	15,246	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,246	3,13,100	3,28,346
Kerala	16,03,001	17,39,199	3,62,460	2,83,098	52,200	24,36,957	10,814	40,50,772	5,96,625	46,47,397
Madhya Pradesh .	24,44,517	21,25,012	1,14,474	5,24,990	1,05,000	28,69,476	6,430	53,20,423	5,05,515	58,25,938
Madras	59,76,250	57,57,976	5,68,369	6,91,730	1,07,800	71,25,875	16,809	1,31,18,934	13,03,709	1,44,22,643
Maharashtra . .	2,19,89,434	1,56,32,497	6,15,951	30,60,186	8,60,700	201,69,334	91,166	4,22,49,934	32,67,098	4,55,17,032
Mysore	24,45,565	14,78,393	1,28,097	3,57,742	40,800	20,05,032	9,732	44,60,329	5,18,754	49,79,083
Orissa	4,39,800	2,61,109	7,950	1,65,370	8,100	4,42,529	3,183	8,85,512	1,31,756	10,17,268
Punjab	22,14,353	5,42,745	7,156	4,10,711	31,500	9,92,112	8,923	32,15,388	4,41,580	36,56,968
Rajasthan . . .	8,92,149	2,95,591	30,445	1,43,047	16,600	4,85,683	1,787	13,79,619	2,08,516	15,88,135
Uttar Pradesh .	34,94,616	30,16,393	7,896	6,11,899	1,05,500	37,41,688	7,328	72,43,632	10,97,070	83,40,702
West Bengal . .	65,36,175	58,76,168	60,240	20,44,210	1,86,200	81,66,818	40,492	1,47,43,485	22,67,605	1,70,11,090
TOTAL	5,47,89,372	4,01,30,541	20,68,301	95,63,049	16,92,300	5,34,54,191	2,26,844	10,84,70,407	1,50,85,724	12,35,56,131

APPENDIX—IV-A

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Details of income for the year 1964-65

Region	Employers' Special Contributions	Employees' Contributions	Miscellaneous	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters	..	..	72,99,127	72,99,127
Andhra	21,21,944	20,27,252	10,002	41,59,218
Assam	3,17,019	2,36,941	523	5,54,483
Bihar	30,35,860	16,30,021	2,588	46,68,469
Delhi	26,18,025	25,42,763	28,314	51,89,102
Gujarat	55,10,103	30,27,245	2,388	85,39,736
Kerala	25,09,414	22,93,790	7,246	48,10,450
Madhya Pradesh	34,32,440	30,13,220	29,980	64,75,640
Madras	98,94,317	91,26,531	26,094	1,90,46,942
Maharashtra	3,18,08,866	3,03,06,779	1,41,899	6,22,57,544
Mysore	53,96,562	45,79,378	16,929	99,92,869
Orissa	9,02,990	6,46,677	2,482	15,52,149
Punjab	31,34,395	29,25,451	4,844	60,64,690
Rajasthan	10,39,502	10,53,905	5,214	20,98,621
Uttar Pradesh	56,89,789	59,76,818	13,578	1,16,80,185
West Bengal	2,22,63,186	1,94,06,406	38,913	4,17,08,505
TOTAL	9,96,74,412	8,87,93,177	76,30,141	19,60,97,730

APPENDIX—IV-B
EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Details of Expenditure for the year 1964-65

Region	Medical Benefit	CASH BENEFITS									Administration Expenses	Total Revenue Expenditure
		Sickness Benefit including Extended Sickness Benefit	Maternity Benefit	Disablement Benefit including Temporary Disablement Benefit	Dependants' Benefit	Total Cash Benefit	C—Other Benefit	Total Benefit				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Headquarters	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	600	32,03,816	32,04,416	
Andhra	25,00,000	16,42,191	1,00,234	3,87,655	96,800	22,26,880	4,494	22,31,374	5,72,489	53,03,863		
Assam	2,01,861	74,848	385	64,047	..	1,39,280	362	1,40,642	77,451	4,18,954		
Bihar	16,52,157	6,60,499	50,658	1,52,732	76,400	9,40,289	3,377	9,43,666	25,95,823	30,03,698		
Delhi	34,88,362	15,77,719	14,817	7,42,365	1,26,400	24,61,301	9,790	24,71,091	6,18,004	65,77,457		
Gujarat	10,75,000	..	..	1,25,759	..	1,25,759	94	1,25,853	9,25,942	21,26,795	
Kerala	18,90,994	20,60,356	5,86,399	3,38,631	35,300	29,90,686	13,857	29,90,686	48,95,537	56,71,975		
Madhya Pradesh	28,35,000	22,51,342	1,08,482	5,24,955	1,42,000	30,26,779	6,645	30,33,424	5,35,086	64,03,510		
Madras	50,24,275	63,62,638	5,50,751	10,28,639	1,60,400	81,02,428	22,648	81,25,076	1,31,49,351	1,48,83,704		
Maharashtra	2,59,06,179	1,85,78,812	6,69,957	35,85,395	7,52,400	2,35,86,564	84,346	2,36,70,910	4,96,77,089	36,50,153	5,32,27,242	
Mysore	32,43,321	18,48,605	2,34,475	5,55,104	1,03,500	27,41,684	11,713	27,53,397	5,99,367	65,96,085		
Orissa	6,98,580	3,40,270	11,014	1,79,684	24,400	5,55,368	3,105	5,58,473	12,57,053	1,43,566	14,00,619	
Punjab	19,42,936	6,45,033	7,614	4,87,612	89,900	12,30,159	9,484	12,39,643	31,82,579	5,46,436	37,29,015	
Rajasthan	9,00,000	3,36,201	27,809	1,19,699	68,300	5,52,009	1,827	5,53,836	2,25,436	16,79,272		
Uttar Pradesh	31,88,551	31,93,770	9,466	7,83,323	2,09,200	41,95,759	8,443	42,04,202	73,92,753	13,52,626	87,45,379	
West Bengal	1,86,25,466	68,39,459	82,080	33,92,179	3,92,000	1,07,05,718	59,463	1,07,65,181	2,93,90,647	33,94,530	3,27,85,177	
TOTAL	7,31,72,682	4,64,11,743	24,24,141	1,24,67,779	22,77,000	6,35,80,663	2,40,248	6,38,20,911	13,69,93,593	1,87,63,568	15,57,57,161	

APPENDIX—V-A

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Revised Estimates (income) for the year 1965-66

Region	Employers' Special Contribution	Employees' Contribution	Miscellaneous	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters	..	..	98,14,000	98,14,000
Andhra	25,11,000	22,10,000	8,000	47,29,000
Assam	4,60,000	3,30,000	1,000	7,91,000
Bihar	33,50,000	17,50,000	2,500	51,02,500
Delhi	28,10,000	26,50,000	6,58,500*	61,18,500
Gujarat	1,12,00,000	89,00,000	18,500	2,01,18,500
Kerala	28,50,000	27,00,000	9,000	55,59,000
Madhya Pradesh	35,30,000	30,20,000	29,000	65,79,000
Madras	1,16,00,000	1,04,48,000	22,000	2,20,70,000
Maharashtra	3,35,00,000	3,16,00,000	3,45,000	6,54,45,000
Mysore	60,00,000	51,00,000	17,000	1,11,17,000
Orissa	10,70,000	6,60,000	2,500	17,32,500
Panjab	33,00,000	31,00,000	13,500	64,13,500
Rajasthan	12,20,000	11,50,000	20,500	23,90,500
Uttar Pradesh	61,00,000	58,50,000	15,000	1,19,65,000
West Bengal	2,67,00,000	2,32,00,000	72,000	4,99,72,000
TOTAL	11,62,01,000	10,26,68,000	1,10,48,000	22,99,17,000

*Includes Rs. 6,42,000 as State Governments' share towards medical benefit initially incurred by the Corporation during the year 1962-63 & 1963-64.

APPENDIX—V-B
EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
Revised Estimates (Expenditure) for the year 1965-66

Region	Cash Benefits						C—Other Benefits	Total Benefits	Administration Expenses	Total Expenditure on Revenue Account
	Medical Benefit	Sickness Benefit including Extended Benefit	Maternity Benefit	Disablement Benefit including Temporary Disablement Benefit	Dependants' Benefit	Total Cash Benefit				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,000	40,000	40,00,000	40,40,000
Andhra	28,20,000	18,40,000	97,000	2,84,000	55,000	22,76,000	5,000	51,01,000	6,15,000	57,16,000
Assam	3,65,000	1,06,000	1,000	35,000	4,000	1,46,000	2,000	5,13,000	1,00,000	6,13,000
Bihar	19,00,000	7,80,000	45,000	1,98,000	84,000	11,07,000	5,000	30,12,000	4,75,000	34,87,000
Delhi	39,50,000	18,55,000	10,000	8,24,000	85,000	27,74,000	13,000	67,37,000	6,40,000	73,77,000
Gujarat	95,60,000	22,80,000	1,37,000	10,56,000	2,35,000	37,08,000	17,000	1,32,85,500	13,00,000	1,45,85,500
Kerala	27,15,000	26,30,000	9,80,000	4,50,000	1,57,000	42,17,000	19,000	69,51,000	9,00,000	78,51,000
Madhya Pradesh	30,90,000	29,20,000	1,16,000	5,73,000	1,24,000	37,33,000	8,000	68,31,000	6,25,000	74,56,000
Madras	60,40,000	69,16,000	5,90,000	11,19,000	1,78,000	88,03,000	21,000	1,48,64,000	19,21,000	1,67,85,000
Maharashtra	2,85,00,000	2,51,60,000	7,00,000	46,13,000	6,14,000	3,10,87,000	92,500	5,96,79,500	40,02,000	6,36,81,500
Mysore	37,78,000	23,35,000	2,90,000	6,97,000	1,59,000	34,81,000	15,000	72,74,000	8,50,000	81,24,000
Orissa	6,75,000	4,64,000	12,000	2,17,000	15,000	7,08,000	5,000	13,88,000	1,85,000	15,73,000
Punjab	26,50,000	8,10,000	11,000	6,37,000	1,65,000	16,23,000	13,000	42,86,000	6,35,000	49,21,000
Rajasthan	11,20,000	3,69,000	27,000	2,02,000	84,000	6,82,000	3,000	18,05,000	2,55,000	20,60,000
Uttar Pradesh	46,94,000	42,55,000	10,000	9,82,000	1,81,000	54,28,000	9,000	1,01,31,000	14,25,000	1,15,56,000
West Bengal	2,45,00,000	1,23,33,000	1,85,000	48,56,000	5,50,000	1,79,24,000	90,000	4,25,14,000	45,08,000	4,70,22,000
TOTAL	9,63,57,000	6,50,53,000	32,11,000	1,67,43,000	26,90,000	8,76,97,000	3,58,000	18,44,12,000	2,24,36,000	20,68,48,000

APPENDIX-VI-A.
EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
Details of Income of the Year 1966-67 (Budget Estimates)

Region	Employers' Special Contribution	Employees' Contribution	Miscellaneous	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters . . . . .	..	..	90,30,000	90,30,000
Andhra	27,50,000	24,00,000	9,000	51,59,000
Assam	6,50,000	6,31,000	1,000	12,82,000
Bihar	38,00,000	22,70,000	2,500	60,72,500
Delhi	30,00,000	28,50,000	9,17,000 *	67,67,000
Gujarat	1,44,00,000	1,17,50,000	44,000	2,61,94,000
Kerala	31,50,000	31,00,000	9,000	62,59,000
Madhya Pradesh	37,00,000	34,00,000	33,500	71,33,500
Madras	1,21,00,000	1,11,92,000	21,000	2,33,13,000
Maharashtra	3,52,00,000	3,34,00,000	3,48,000	6,89,48,000
Mysore	66,00,000	59,50,000	18,500	1,25,68,500
Orissa	12,00,000	8,30,000	2,500	20,32,500
Punjab	37,00,000	35,50,000	13,500	72,63,500
Rajasthan	13,40,000	12,72,000	3,500	26,15,500
Uttar Pradesh	64,00,000	61,60,000	15,000	1,25,75,000
West Bengal	2,98,00,000	2,57,50,000	89,000	5,56,39,000
TOTAL	12,77,90,000	11,45,05,000	1,05,57,000	25,28,52,000

*Include Rs. 9,00,000 as State Governments' share towards medical benefit initially incurred by the Corporation during the year 1964-65 and 1965-66.

APPENDIX VI-B

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Details of Expenditure for the year 1966-67 (Budget Estimates).

Region	Medical Benefit	Cash Benefits					C—Other Benefits	Total Benefits	Administration Expenses	Total Expenditure on Revenue Account
		Sickness Benefit including Extended Sickness Benefit	Maternity Benefit	Disablement Benefit including Temporary Disablement Benefit	Dependants' Benefit	Total Cash Benefit				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters	2,57,000	..	..	..	..	..	60,000	3,17,000	43,91,400	47,08,400
Andhra	28,95,000	19,37,000	1,04,000	3,94,000	1,13,000	25,48,000	5,500	54,48,500	7,67,000	62,15,500
Assam	6,25,000	1,17,000	1,000	1,48,000	15,000	2,81,000	2,500	9,08,500	1,60,000	10,68,500
Bihar	22,00,000	8,20,000	55,000	2,25,000	1,21,000	12,21,000	6,000	34,27,000	5,30,000	39,57,000
Delhi	42,50,000	19,65,000	13,000	8,53,000	1,45,000	29,76,000	18,000	72,44,000	7,45,000	79,89,000
Gujarat	1,27,50,000	44,00,000	2,70,000	14,76,000	3,37,000	64,83,000	24,000	1,92,57,000	19,44,000	2,12,01,000
Kerala	36,50,000	28,06,000	10,25,000	4,64,000	1,57,000	44,52,000	23,000	81,25,000	12,59,000	93,84,000
Madhya Pradesh	33,00,000	29,82,000	1,31,000	6,34,000	1,73,000	39,20,000	8,500	72,28,500	7,24,000	79,52,500
Madras	80,00,000	70,55,000	5,97,000	13,34,000	2,02,000	91,88,000	24,000	1,72,12,000	22,48,000	1,94,60,000
Maharashtra	3,00,00,000	2,59,30,000	8,10,000	47,14,000	9,20,000	3,23,74,000	1,10,000	6,24,84,000	43,92,000	6,68,76,000
Mysore	43,53,000	25,12,000	3,13,000	7,53,000	1,59,000	37,37,000	18,000	81,08,000	10,79,000	91,87,000
Orissa	7,90,000	5,17,000	12,000	2,58,000	34,000	8,21,000	5,500	16,16,500	2,36,000	18,52,500
Punjab	30,00,000	8,65,000	13,000	6,83,000	1,65,000	17,26,000	15,000	47,41,000	8,15,000	55,56,000
Rajasthan	12,72,000	4,26,000	32,000	2,04,000	90,000	7,52,000	3,000	20,27,000	3,10,000	23,37,000
Uttar Pradesh	50,00,000	43,70,000	12,000	10,08,000	2,60,000	56,50,000	10,000	1,06,60,000	18,02,000	1,24,62,000
West Bengal	2,93,45,000	1,38,36,000	2,15,000	51,06,000	5,63,000	1,97,20,000	1,13,000	4,91,78,000	56,89,000	5,48,67,000
TOTAL	11,16,87,000	7,05,38,000	36,03,000	1,82,54,000	34,54,000	9,58,49,000	4,46,000	20,79,82,000	2,70,91,400	23,50,73,400

STATEMENT 'B'

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

List of places where the scheme was anticipated to be extended upto the end of 1965-66

Sl. No.	State	Centres	Number of employees (Revised).	For insured employees only		For families of Insured employees	
				Date of implementation originally anticipated.	Actual/anticipated date of implementation.	Date of implementation originally anticipated	Actual/ anticipated date of implementation.
1..	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	Rama Gundam. Nellore. Cuddapah Sriram Nagar.	550 500 550 700	December, 1964 July, 1965 July, 1965 July, 1965	2-5-1965 16-10-1965 November, 1965 April, 1966	March, 1965 October, 1965 October, 1965 October, 1965	1-8-1965 January, 1965 February, 1965. July, 1966
2	Assam	Margherita & Mariani. Digboi.	1,500 8,000	September, 1965 October, 1965	January, 1966 April, 1966	December, 1965 January, 1966	April, 1966 July, 1966
3	Bihar	Ranchi & Bagalpur Ramgarh and Barauni Ghatshila. Khalari Kandra and Indra Nagar.	7,700 4,000 1,900 800 1,900	December, 1965 December, 1965 August, 1965 August, 1965 October, 1965	November, 1965 December, 1965 June, 1966 December, 1966 April, 1966	March, 1965 March, 1966 November, 1965 November, 1965 January, 1966	February, 1966 March, 1966 September, 1966 March, 1967 July, 1966
4	Gujarat	Rajkot & Wankaner Baroda & Surat Bhavnagar & Billimora. Petlad, Cambay & Navsari. Kalal, Nadiad & Jamnagar Sidhpur	7,200 60,500 17,100 15,600	January, 1965 January, 1965 January, 1965 January, 1965 August, 1965 December, 1965	27-11-1965 December, 1965 April, 1966 July, 1966 November, 1966 November, 1966	April, 1965 April, 1965 April, 1965 April, 1965 November, 1965 March, 1966	February, 1966 March, 1966 July, 1966 October, 1966 February, 1967 February, 1967

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Kerala	Korati Shorapur & Ottapalam. Thodiyoor & Mavoor Mynagappally	1,700 1,800 2,200 1,000	November, 1964 September 1965 October, 1965 October, 1965	25-4-1965 26-9-1965 February, 1966 September, 1966	February, 1965 December, 1965 January, 1966 January, 1966	.. .. May, 1966 December, 1966
6	Madhya Pradesh	Kymore Katni Korba Nepa-nagar	4,000 1,600 900 1,700	July, 1965 July, 1965 October, 1965 October, 1965	April, 1966 September, 1966 April, 1966 September, 1966	October, 1965 October, 1965 January, 1966 January, 1966	July, 1966 December, 1966 July, 1966 December, 1966
7	Madras	Kovilpatti & Samayanal- lur. Palani Usilampatti. Attur & Palli Palayam. Arumuganeri, Komara- palayam & Karur.	5,000 1,300 1,400 2,100 3,850	December, 1964 December, 1964 December, 1964 June, 1965 September 1965	July, 1966 December, 1966 Not anticipated Not anticipated Not anticipated	March, 1965 March, 1965 March, 1965 September, 1965 December, 1965	October, 1966 March, 1967 Not anticipated. Not anticipated Not anticipated
8	Maharashtra	Poona Nandad, Khopali & Kolhapur. Amalner Phulgaon & Ballarpur Dhulia Barsi & Ellichpur Amraoti & Khargaoon Satara & Miraj	25,850 18,200 3,500 7,500 5,000 5,400 2,800 5,000	November, 1964 November, 1964 November, 1964 December, 1964 July, 1965 July, 1965 October, 1965 December, 1965	15-8-1965 January 1966 June, 1966 January, 1966 October, 1966 Not anticipated Not anticipated Not anticipated	February, 1965 February, 1965 February, 1965 March, 1965 October, 1965 October, 1965 January, 1966 March, 1966	November, 1965 April, 1966 September, 1966 April, 1966 January, 1967 Not anticipated Not anticipated Not anticipated
9	Mysoor	Davangere Bhadrawathi Shahabad, Nanjangud & Hasam Hospet Balagola Kollegal Nargund	7,000 9,500 5,500 1,250 1,400 950 1,000	December, 1964 December, 1964 January, 1965 July, 1965 July, 1965 October, 1965 October, 1965	2-10-1965 July, 1966 March, 1966 April, 1966 December, 1966 December, 1965 March, 1966	March, 1965 March, 1965 April, 1965 October, 1965 October, 1965 January, 1966 January, 1966	January, 1966 October, 1966 June, 1966 July, 1966 March, 1967 March, 1966 June, 1966
10	Orissa	Belpahar & Jaykaypur (Rayaguda). Hirakud Bhubaneswar	2,900 1,400 760	October, 1965 October, 1965 Not anticipated	January, 1966 July, 1966 16-10-1965	January, 1966 January, 1966 Not anticipated	April, 1966 October, 1966 January, 1966

11	Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.	Abohar, Charkhi Dadri & Bahadurgarh (Patiala)	4,000	Not anticipated	21-2-1965	Not anticipated	23-5-1965
		Pinjore & Surajpur.	3,050	Not anticipated	21-2-1965	Not anticipated	Not anticipated
12	Rajasthan . . .	Ajmer	750	December, 1964	30-5-1965	March, 1965	29-8-1965
		Kotah	4,100	December, 1964	15-8-1965	March, 1965	November, 1965
13	Uttar Pradesh . . .	Kishangarh & Ramganj Madi	2,100	October, 1965	Not anticipated	January 1966	Not anticipated
		Balawali	900	December, 1964	27-3-1965	March, 1965	27-6-1965
14	West Bengal . . .	Etmadpur	800	December, 1964	December, 1965	March, 1965	March, 1966
		Khamaria	650	December, 1964	Not anticipated	March, 1965	Not anticipated
15	Sasni & Ujhani	Sasni	1,950	January, 1965	27-3-1965	April, 1965	27-6-1965
		Sahupuri	1,250	January, 1965	Not anticipated	April, 1965	Not anticipated
16	Pipri	Pipri	2,000	July, 1965	27-3-1965	October, 1965	27-6-1965.
		Hooghly Distt.	1,04,500	May, 1965	30-10-1965	August, 1965	January, 1966
17	Left out pockets of 24-Parganas.	Left out pockets of 24-Parganas.	10,300	October, 1965	Not anticipated	January, 1966	Not anticipated

STATEMENT 'C'
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1966-67
Details of the amounts provided under the Head—"Allowances & Honoraria"

Category of Establishment	Travelling Allowance			Dearness Allowance	House Rent Allowance	City Compensatory Allowance	Non-Practising Allowance	Reimbursement of medical charges	Other items	Total
	For tour including travel concession	For transfer	Conveyance Allowance							
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>A—Superintendence</i>										
Principal Officers	20,500	2,000	..	..	33,000	4,500	..	700	..	60,700
Other Officers	1,19,200	22,600	9,200	1,77,800	1,40,100	80,400	71,000	31,600	16,500	6,68,400
Ministerial Establishment	1,15,200	28,600	..	14,68,000	5,55,800	2,68,000	..	3,00,900	50,500	27,87,000
Class IV Servants	23,100	7,500	..	2,84,300	1,27,600	50,500	..	1,04,400	23,600	6,21,000
<i>B—Field Work</i>										
Other Officers	10,300	9,500	..	55,600	28,000	15,700	..	16,200	4,500	1,39,800
Ministerial Establishment	1,41,000	76,800	..	16,83,400	4,43,000	1,86,900	..	2,27,800	56,700	28,15,600
Class IV Servants	18,300	13,300	..	3,50,300	93,200	35,600	..	59,800	22,000	5,92,500
Total	4,47,600	1,60,300	9,200	40,19,400	14,20,700	6,41,600	71,000	7,41,400	1,73,800	76,85,000

[No. F. 4/1/66/HI]
DALJIT SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 31st May 1966

S.O. 1724.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of Shri F. Jeejeebhoy, Arbitrator, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Associated Cement Companies Limited, Nowrozabad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 28th May, 1966.

ARBITRATION AWARD

In the matter of Associated Cement Companies Limited, Nowrozabad.

AND

Their Workmen represented by the Nowrozabad Colliery Mazdoor Sangh.

Pursuant to an agreement between the parties dated 28th January 1965 referring the matters contained therein to the arbitration of Mr. F. Jeejeebhoy, Last President, Labour Appellate Tribunal of India, residing at 'Firuz-Ara', Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay, and its extension by agreement of 21st February 1966 concerning Shri Ishwardas and 9 others.

PRESENT:

Mr. F. Jeejeebhoy, Barrister-at-Law, Arbitrator.

For the employers:—Mr. I. M. Nanavati, Advocate, Mr. G. L. Govil and Mr. M. S. Kapoor.

For the workmen:—Mr. K. B. Chougule, General Secretary, Nowrozabad Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Nowrozabad.

AWARD

Whereas by an agreement between the Associated Cement Companies Limited, Nowrozabad on the one hand and their workmen represented by the Nowrozabad Colliery Mazdoor Sangh on the other, certain disputes pending between them, which had been referred by the Central Government to the adjudication of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal at Bombay, were withdrawn and referred to the arbitration of Mr. F. Jeejeebhoy, Last President, Labour Appellate Tribunal of India, residing at 'Firuz-Ara', Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-1.

And whereas the parties had agreed that the decision of the said arbitrator shall be binding on them;

And whereas the said agreement which was made under Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, has been duly published by the Government of India in the Gazette of India of 20th February 1965 being S.O. No. 646 at pages 733 to 737;

And whereas there was a further agreement between the parties dated 21st February 1966 to the effect that it was agreed between the parties that in extension of the issues raised in the Complaint No. (CGIT) 20 of 1963 of Shri Ishwardas and 9 others, which had been referred to my arbitration, the specific matter there mentioned being:—

“Whether the discharge of Shri Ishwardas and 9 others [complainants in Complaint No. (CGIT) 20 of 1963] from the Company's service is justified on merits and if not to what relief, if any, the said workmen are entitled?”

And whereas the said agreement of 21st February 1966 has been duly published in the Gazette of India Part II, section 3(ii) dated 12th March 1966 at pages 674 to 675;

And whereas the ten persons concerned in this reference to arbitration are:—

1. Shri Ishwar Dass, S/o. Choppar Ram
2. " Y. B. T. N. Murty, S/o. Kameshwar Rao
3. " S. K. Banerji, S/o. B. K. Banerji
4. " Jagan Nath, S/o. Pundhikrao
5. " Jagannath, S/o. Motiram
6. " Iqbal Ahmed.
7. " Ramdass, S/o. Jhuroo
8. " Hari, S/o. Nirpath
9. " Chowra, S/o. Manbodhi
10. " Madho, S/o. Paragoo.

And whereas the hearing of the said arbitration on the said issues has been completed;

Now, therefore, I, the said F. Jeejeebhoy, Barrister-at-law, as such Arbitrator do hereby make the following award in terms of the said arbitration agreements. Each page of the award has been signed by me and all corrections initialled.

Signed at Bombay, this 24th day of May 1966.

F. JEEJEEBHOY,
Arbitrator.

AWARD

By an agreement made between the Associated Cement Companies Limited on the one hand, and the workmen of the said concern represented by Shri K. B. Chugule, General Secretary of the Nowrozabad Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, on the other hand the parties agreed that in extension of the issue raised in Complaint No. (CGIT) 20 of 1963 of Shri Iswardas and 9 others which had been referred for arbitration to me, the following dispute concerning the said Shri Iswardas and 9 others be also referred to me, namely:—

"Whether the discharge of Shri Iswardas and 9 others [complainants in complainant No. (CGIT) 20 of 1963] from the Company's service is justified on merits and if not to what reliefs, if any, the said workmen are entitled?"

The said agreement to refer to arbitration has been published under section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in the Gazette of India dated 12th March, 1966, No. S.O. 753, at page 674. The previous reference to my arbitration on the subject of Shri Iswardas and 9 others [complainants in Complaint No. (CGIT) 20 of 1963] was by agreement between the parties dated 28th January 1965, published in the Gazette of India of 20 February 1965, being No. S.O. 646, at page 733.

This issue arises out of the discharge simpliciter of 10 out of 16 operatives of the Company's coal washery at Nowrozabad colliery. They were discharged simpliciter on 30th September, 1963 on the ground that the management had lost confidence in them. These workers contend that this discharge simpliciter was *mala fide* and a cloak for victimisation and that they should be re-instated.

The facts are shortly these: This washery for washing coal at Nowrozabad colliery was erected in 1960 at a cost of about 60 lacs of rupees. The machinery was designed to supply coal of the requisite size and ash content for the cement works of the Associated Cement Companies, and in particular the cement factory at Kymore. The washery started with three product washing, which meant production of washed coal of three varieties, clean coal, middlings, and rejects. This was altered in April 1962 to two product washing in order to better suit the requirements of Kymore. The two product washing produced clean coal of a quality and size which was better suited for Kymore, and the rest of the coal which went through the washing process was disposed of otherwise. There were labour troubles at the washery which the management ascribed to malpractices on the part of the operatives. There were certain periods of good production, followed by periods of low production, and at times complete stoppage of the washing. For instance, during the period October 1962 to January 1963 when the incentive scheme was introduced by the Company for the first time, production went up to rated standard and even more. But as soon as the Union asked the workmen not to take these incentive payments, production immediately dropped. On 20th February 1963 the Company started production in two shifts for a period of two

weeks in order to clear off certain accumulations of coal which were in danger of catching fire. But during the fortnight in which these two shifts were supposed to work, the output was very poor on some days and none at all on other days, for the reasons which the management ascribed to the refusal of the workmen to do their work and to their sabotage and mischief. The Union contended that the introduction of the two shifts worked by the same personnel meant a heavier work-load for them, but the Company contended that in the working of the two shifts the allocation of personnel had been so increased, that with certain machines in the second shift not being worked, there was no additional burden imposed on any workman. During this fortnight the workmen also claimed that they were trained and attached to particular machines of the washery, and that therefore they would not or could not operate any other machines to which they were sent. The net result was that this band of 16 workers made it impossible for any worth while production to be achieved during the fortnight of the two shifts working. When these matters were brought to the notice of the Union, the Union contended that there was additional burden imposed on the workers, and that in fact the workers had worked on particular machines, and therefore could not be put to other machines; the Union also contended that the machinery of the washery had become worn by use, was in need of repairs and renovations which had not been carried out, and that because of these reasons there were constant break-downs for which labour had been blamed. Labour also alleged that the supervisory staff, and even the Washery Superintendent, were not competent for their jobs, and the Union suggested that the Company should hand over the whole washery to these 16 workers to allow them to run it along with Mr. Athalye. The situation became, it is said, one of open defiance and contempt of the management. Ultimately the management said that as the blame for the poor production from January 1963 was being laid at the door of the faulty machinery, lack of repairs, lack of supervision, lack of replacement, lack of proper management or supervisory skill, the Company had decided to put in a new batch of workmen for the purpose of working the washery as it was and under the same supervisory staff; and with that end in view the Company gave notice of lay off to these 16 workmen on the 12th March 1963 to become effective on 13th March 1963, and directed that they should report for duty every morning until further directions, but would not be required to work until further orders. Simultaneously from 13th March 1963 the Company brought into the washery another set of workmen, most of them new to the work, to operate the washery with the same management. The maintenance staff which had always been attending to the upkeep of the machinery were continued. Within three days of 13th March 1963, when the new set of workers had started working, the washery's production commenced and continued to rise with rapidity until it reached its rated level of 1000 tons of washing in the single shift within a week, and on many occasions thereafter this was exceeded. The Company was satisfied that the disastrous state of affairs in the washery was certainly not due to any defect of machinery or supervision. The Company having lost confidence in these 16 workmen, ten of them now before me under this issue were discharged simpliciter on 30th September 1963 on the ground of loss of confidence in them. The management says it was unable to pinpoint the culprit in each act of sabotage, for this small band of sixteen workers worked in unison to the detriment of the Company. At one time the offence was a single act of defiance of authority, on other occasions there was a mass collusion to the detriment of discipline and production. This is a summary of the salient facts and contentions as to which several controversies have been raised during the hearing, and to which I shall hereafter refer.

As regards the other 6 washery workers out of the 16, who were charge-sheeted under the Standing Orders on specific counts, they were dealt with separately and dismissed before these ten were discharged simpliciter.

The washery was installed by the German engineers, who provided the machinery and the technical services, and was taken over by the management from the manufacturers' representatives on 10th August 1960. To repeat the kiln and boilers at Kymore were in need of coal of specific size and ash content, and the normal product of Nowrozabad colliery as mined did not quite conform to these requirements. The Company therefore decided to establish a washery at Nowrozabad for the purpose of washing coal produced by the colliery, and to shape the coal to the sizes required at Kymore, and of the requisite ash content, which could best be utilised for the kiln and boilers at Kymore. The subject of the washery had been carefully discussed by the Company's representatives with the German firm which supplied the machinery and installed it, and the German engineers worked the washery until it was taken over by the management in August 1960. This washery is said to be one of the best in India. Three of the Company's engineers were sent

to Germany to study the working of the washery, and when they came back they were attached to the washery until they left for other assignments. Even during the erection of the washery many of the said 16 workmen were associated with the work of the erection; and after the washery was taken over they continued to work in the washery. The operatives of the machinery at the commencement and thereafter consisted of machinery attendants, helpers and mazdoors, as will be shown later.

As I have said, the washery was designed and built and equipped for three product washing which meant the separation of coal into three grades. But when Kymore indicated that they required coal of only a single size and ash content, alterations were taken in hand for the conversion of the three product washing into two product washing system, thereby rendering unnecessary certain machines and contrivances; and to that extent the working of the washery also became easier. Thus the two products of the washery today are (1) washed coal which goes to Kymore and (2) rest of the coal otherwise disposed of. The two product washing started from April 1962, just a year prior to the lay off on 13th March 1963.

I may here give an indication of the general character of this washery and its working. The washery is a six storeyed building and there are some 32 valves or controls to be operated, not all at one time, for the purpose of securing proper results. Actually the working of the washery is not a complicated business. The valves and controls do require careful handling, but once the specific gravity of 1.63 (in the case of two product washing) has been attained, the washing of the coal for the rest of the day is near automatic, barring the usual mechanical troubles which must be expected in such machines. But it is necessary here to observe that mishandling of a valve, deliberately or otherwise, could have serious effects, even to the extent of creating a situation where it would be impossible to work the machines for the rest of the day and even longer; thus a degree of integrity is required of the workmen working this washery. Normally the washery is worked in one shift from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Only on three occasions of a fortnight each (when there were accumulations of coal and danger of fire) the washery was worked in two shifts. During the three product washing the second shift was worked on two occasions from 8th March, 1961 to 28th March, 1961 and from 21st August, 1961 to 15th September, 1961. The two product washing started in April 1962, and its second shift was worked from 20th February, 1963 to 11th March, 1963, and the end of the second shift coincided with the lay off of the workmen leading to their discharge simpliciter.

The washery at the time of three product washing was managed by 11 machinery attendants, two helpers and 2 mazdoors; plus reject gang mazdoors. It is interesting to observe at this stage that during the double shift of March 1961 there was a letter from Mr. Chougule, the General Secretary of the Union to the Agent (Ex. 177, dated 21st February, 1961) in which he makes the following observation:—

"We have to bring to your notice that for the last two weeks the washery was worked for two shifts without any increase in the strength whereby the work-load of each workman was increased to exactly double without any additional payment. * * *"

The Company replied denying the allegation made by Mr. Chougule. It is, however, pertinent to observe that when two shifts were later worked in August-September 1961 for a fortnight, no allegation was made by the Union that there had been any extra load of work imposed on the workmen nor did any of the workmen complain. Ex. 189 is the circular of 21st August, 1961 giving the personnel of the two shifts, 16 in first shift and 11 in the second. As regards the second shift working from 20th February, 1963 to 10th March, 1963, Mr. Chougule beyond stating in one letter that he had no objection to the second shift provided that the work-loads were not increased, did not proceed to define his attitude any further. But Ex. 278 gives the personnel for working the two shifts. It showed 12 in the first shift and 10 in the second shift with a separate set for ball mill and filter; and a common cadre of fitters. Mr. Chougule was however more concerned to establish his thesis that the failure of the washery to produce washed coal was due to bad management and decrepit machinery. That was the genesis of his talk with the Agent of the Company in Bombay, repeated when he met the Agent in Nowrozabad at end of February 1963. He even claimed to have handed to the Agent a list of machinery requiring repairs. There is however, no doubt that the Agent and the management had confidence in their machines

and in the character of the managerial and supervisory staff. They were nevertheless willing to have the allegations tested which they did by working the washery by the new set of workers.

I think that at this stage I should examine the legal position in case of a discharge simpliciter. Their Lordships of the Supreme Court in the case of Chartered Bank employees—(1960 2 LLJ. 222) have considered this subject and have upheld the view that even in case of termination of service simpliciter, the requirements of *bona fides* are essential, and if the termination of service is a colourable exercise of power or a result of victimisation or unfair labour practice, the Tribunal would have jurisdiction to intervene and set aside the termination. It is therefore necessary for me, *inter alia*, to examine the relationship between the Union and the management.

It is the allegation of the Union that the management was biased against the washery workers because they were joining the Union. The Company on the other hand has stated that their policy was to give preference to associates and relations of the Company's employees irrespective of their being members or officers of the Union. I have no doubt that this stated policy of the Company had been followed in the washery. P. C. Gureja recruited as a machinery attendant in July 1959 is the brother of Gureja who is the Secretary of the Union; Murthy, machinery attendant, recruited on 2nd July, 1959 is the brother-in-law of G. R. Swamy, the Secretary of the Union; K. P. Gupta, machinery attendant recruited on 25th September, 1957 is related to L. P. Gupta, an officer of the Union; S. K. Bannerji recruited on 25th December, 1959 is related to S. K. Mukherji, younger brother of the Vice-President of the Union; Nigam taken as a helper on 28th June, 1960 is the son of the watchman who later became machinery attendant in August 1961. Iswardas is a relation of a clerk in the office; Maity recruited on 25th December, 1959 who became a washery attendant in 1961, is related to K. M. Maity, mazdoor in the bungalow of the Assistant Manager; Jagannath recruited in 1961 is a son of a turbine attendant in the power house; Jafferall was transferred from colliery to the washery at his request (Ex. 343); Tiwari was transferred to the washery in March 1962; Syed Nur. fitter from Shahbad, was transferred to the washery at the time of the erection.

It was next suggested during the course of the hearing that in matters between the management and the workmen there was a feeling of enmity on the part of the management towards Mr. Chougule and his Union. Mr. Chougule, the General Secretary of the Union, is undoubtedly the principal figure representing labour in the proceedings before me; he had once been in the employ of the colliery and his services had been terminated on 25th May, 1955 for not reporting for duty. Prior to that he had made a rather intemperate speech on the occasion of saying farewell to the Controller of Accounts of that time, and he had to apologise for the same. But nevertheless there were several settlements between the Company and Mr. Chougule, some of them involving large sums of money. In June 1956 several disputes raised by Mr. Chougule were referred to the adjudication of Mr. Matin Ahmed, and a settlement was reached between the Company and the Union on 9th November, 1956 in which a sum of Rs. 1,80,000 was paid by the Company in terms of the settlement. Between 1956 and 1965 there were several other settlements. On 1st October, 1956 the Company and Mr. Chougule wrote a joint letter to the Chief Labour Commissioner giving intimation of the satisfactory implementation of Mr. Majmudar's Award, Ex. 36. There is another joint letter regarding another implementation. Then again Ex. 37 of 14th November, 1957 shows a settlement of disputes mentioned in it. Similarly on 24th March, 1960, 25th May, 1960, 28th January, 1961, 2nd February, 1961 (categorisation), 21st May, 1961, 29th July, 1962 (settlement before R.L.C.), 23rd March, 1965 (settlement before Conciliation Officer regarding confirmation); 13th August, 1965 (settlement relating to Dhanoo); and this is not an exhaustive list. I have not perceived during the hearing any anti-Chougule or anti-Union feeling on the part of the management, and I would conclude that the management in its approach to Mr. Chougule and the Union was fair and essentially placatory, even if they did not take at their face value everything that Mr. Chougule or his Union said in the correspondence or in conversation with the management. Mr. Chougule was representing the Union and he was doing what he could do for them. But I have not found any signs of hostility on the part of the management towards Mr. Chougule. Both sides have pursued these arbitrations before me with due respect for each other, which I have appreciated.

During the course of the proceedings before me it was established that on several occasions, and specially between 20th February and 10th March, 1963, individual workmen had refused to do the work allotted to them on ground that

they did not know how to carry on with the work so allotted. In short it was strenuously urged, and efforts were made to prove it, that the workmen were conversant only with particular machines on which they were then working, and that therefore they could not be shifted from machine to machine according to the requirements of the concern. This attitude became prominent during the go-slow, refusal to work, and sabotage which started in February 1963 and continued until the lay off on 13th March, 1963. It is, therefore, necessary that I should dispose of this question of the capacity of the workmen to work on the machines to which they were assigned for the day. It is evident that if they were conversant with more machines than one, it would be open to the management to ask them to shift from machine to machine according to their capacity and according to the exigencies of work. As I have stated before, the German engineers not only installed the plant but after the installation stayed on at Nowrozabad, and most of the workmen now before me received their training with regard to the operation of the plant under these engineers; in fact some of them had been with the washery during the course of construction. By 1962 the Indian engineers sent to Germany for training had left the service of the Company, and the personnel who remained at the washery were the operatives, the Chemist Shri Sethu Ram, and Mr. Athalye, the Washery Superintendent, who had been with the washery from the time of construction. The Company contends that the operators were trained to every machine and knew how to work them in the different sections. In addition to that, on 28th July, 1961 the Washery Superintendent issued a circular (Ex. 187) which was seen and signed by the washery attendants. In that circular the Washery Superintendent stated that in order to enable the washery attendants in the washery to have training on all the machines in the washery and also to create a feeling of team work and confidence in them to operate the various machines, instructions set forth in the document were issued. It provided that all the washery attendants, except the attendant on the compressor, would work together in the morning while preparing the plant for its working, and also while stopping it at the end of the shift. The attendant working on the compressor would have to work with other machinery attendants on 9 m floor only. After the pumping of the pulp solutions to both the systems was completed and the plant was ready to take the feed, the machinery attendants would do their work at the several machines. Since the ball mill (for powdering the magnetite) was not required to run daily, the machinery attendant in charge of the ball mill would be trained gradually to handle all other machines in the washery when the ball mill was not required to function, and hence would act as a reliever to enable other machinery attendants, including attendant on the compressor, to work on the various machines in turn. Thus all the machinery attendants would ultimately be having knowledge and confidence to handle all machines in the washery thereby affording help and extra assistance to them whenever required; that helpers would have similar training on machines in due course. This Ex. 187 has been signed by all machinery attendants and some helpers and it is not denied that the other helpers also received Ex. 187 which was in the form of a circular and is dated 28th July, 1961. Considering that the washery was a separate entity and manned by a small group of 18 operatives, it is in no way surprising that all of them were made acquainted with all the machines in greater or lesser degree so as to provide ready replacement when inevitable occasions arose like leave, absentism, illness, and other urgent causes. The manufacturers themselves had so provided in their instructions. On 17th August, 1961 Ex. 188 was issued by the management. That is a notice that all the machinery attendants were thereby notified that they had already been issued necessary authorisation enabling them to perform the work in compliance with safety regulations; that it frequently happened that owing to exigencies over which the management had no control (such as leave, sickness, etc.) it was necessary to transfer the persons from one place of duty to another within the washery establishments and it was found that the employees insisted on an order being given in writing. The notice went on to say that for the day to day running of the washery it was neither feasible nor even necessary for an order to be given in writing and that it would be impossible to run a concern on that basis. The notice went on to say that a register was being put in the office where the daily duties allotted to the employees would be entered and all machinery attendants were required to sign the same which would be adequate proof of the work allotted to them. This register, however, was not maintained by the Washery Superintendent for some administrative reasons. Mr. Chaturvedi in his evidence has stated that the workers were trained to work on all the machines and did so work, and he was the Manager of the Colliery at the material time. (He is now Manager at Kotma). There is further documentary evidence to support this. Ex. 176 is a letter addressed to the Supervising Director by the 18 operatives of the washery and received by him on 30th March, 1961, complaining that their

wages were less than what they should have got having regard to their responsibility; that the allocation of work was not fair, that they have to attend to more than one running machinery, in many cases fixed at different storeys of the building and quite a distance apart; that they can remain attentive to one machine only at a time and other machines remained unattended and the Company had incurred losses; thus they wanted proper allocation of duties and increase in the strength of workers. In addition to Ex. 176 there is further documentary proof that the operatives worked on different machines. Ex. 343 shows that Jafferli was looking after not only the compressor but also various pumps, and these pumps were water pumps and magnetite pumps and others dealing with liquids in the washery. Ex. 203, dated 18th December, 1961 shows that Jafferli worked on heavy media. So also Ex. 470, dated 10th January, 1962 and Ex. 260, dated 11th August, 1962. As regards Maity Ex. 353 shows his having worked on jig machines and master control; and he has admitted in enquiry proceedings that he had worked on heavy media on the day previous to the day of the charge. Nigam has been shown by several exhibits to have worked on heavy media as also on centrifuge. Gupta admitted that he was working on compressor and other machines from time to time and he has also worked on centrifuge elevator and reject valves. Murthy has admitted that he has worked on heavy media. I have no doubt from the evidence before me that the workers' training had not been confined to any single machine but that they had familiarised themselves with more machines than one. And that is not surprising. Here was a small compact band of 18 workers (subsequently reduced to 16 with two product washing by reducing the number of machinery attendants by two) engaged as operatives in this washery; they had to work together to start the washery running in the morning, and then they had to disperse to other areas of operation. They had had general training on all machines, and this training had been intensified when the guarantee tests were conducted. Absence due to leave or illness or other cause had to be provided for, and the change of personnel from machine to machine to meet such situations could not but be a normal feature of their work. The work itself was neither difficult nor strenuous. Of course every attendant might not be equally at home with every machine, as Mr. Chaturvedi himself has said.

The Company has referred to a whole series of go-slow, stoppage of work, sabotage, refusal of the work, and actions of that kind, which the Company says had been order of the day for some length of time before 13th March, 1963. The Company has ascribed these misdemeanours to the combined action of the workmen designed to harass the management and to subject the Company to loss. The record of the events from day to day is to be found amongst the records of the Company duly kept. The Company contends that these acts of indiscipline and deliberate mishandling of machines etc. were due entirely to the wanton behaviour of the workers, supported by the Union.

In answer to this the Union has contended, firstly, that owing to lack of repairs, maintenance, and replacements of machinery there were frequent break-downs in the washery from time to time, quite often causing loss of magnetite as well as loss of washing, and that the workmen were not responsible for this. Labour has also contended that the management was incapable of carrying out its duties, that the supervisory staff was useless, and that the managerial functions were not being properly discharged, and that the ills of the washery could be ascribed to these causes.

Secondly, the workers have contended that during the period of the second shift from 20th February, 1963 to 11th March, 1963, they were required to work on machines which they had not operated previously, that the two shifts were under-staffed and the work load was excessively increased, and therefore they were unwilling and unable to carry out their duties. The management denies that there was increase of work-load on the workers by reason of the allocations for the two shift working.

I think at this stage I should deal with these two contentions of the parties before I proceed to discuss the actual events which have led upto the discharge of these workmen. There has been much correspondence in relation to matters between 20th February, 1963 and 10th March, 1963, but I need not refer to the whole of it in this award. In Ex. 311, which is a letter dated 2nd March, 1963 from Mr. Chougule to the Colliery Manager, Mr. Chaturvedi, Mr. Chougule suggests that the operatives felt that someone was tampering with the settings of the washery and various controls both while the operatives were at work and otherwise. Thus it is evident from this letter that the fact of the settings and controls of the washery being tampered with was beyond dispute. But the point

as to who was responsible for it was not answered by Mr. Chougule. He did not like Balwant Singh, one of the operatives, who was subsequently transferred to another section; he did not like Sampat, a diploma holder of the School of Mines, and suggested that he was tampering with the valves by way of experiment. But there was nothing to substantiate such charges. No other victims were suggested, may be because the others belonged to the Union.

The first question is: was there anything wrong with the machinery or the supervision or the management which could lead to the troubles which undoubtedly occurred in the washery? Was there neglect of repairs and replacements, was there absence of proper supervision, was there incompetency of the officers of the time, which could account for the troubles at the washery.

It is a strange statement to make that the entirely new washery which started in the middle of 1960 should be in need of any major repairs or replacements in 1962 or early 1963. There was always in the washery a maintenance gang of qualified fitters and mechanics, as suggested by the manufacturers, whose duty it was to attend to required maintenance, replacement and repairs, as part of their daily duty. There is no allegation that they were not at their posts or that they did not carry out the routine of maintenance, repairs and replacements. During the latter part of the correspondence quite a major part of it was devoted to these allegations of bad management and lack of proper attention to the machinery. But it is significant that not until very late in the proceedings any particulars and those too of a general character, were placed before me. In fact throughout the evidence of Mr. Chougule no mention whatever had been made of any particular repairs or replacements which had been neglected. During the cross-examination of Mr. Chougule I brought it to his notice that although these allegations regarding the neglected state of the machinery were freely made, I had not before me a single item of alleged neglect on which any decision could be founded. In fact during the examination of Mr. Chougule I made it clear that until I had a list of the lack of repairs and replacements it would be impossible to decide whether Mr. Chougule's allegations on this point had any basis. It was only after Mr. Chougule's cross-examination had concluded, and when he was re-examining himself before me, he produced a letter (Ex. 382L) purporting to be a copy of a letter sent by one of the operatives Y. B. T. Murthy to the General Secretary of the Union (Mr. Chougule) and dated 7th February, 1963. When questioned by Mr. Nanavati as to this exhibit suddenly produced at the stage of re-examination, Mr. Chougule admitted that there was a slight difference between the signature on Ex. 8 which is the admitted signature of Mr. Murthy and the signature on Ex. 382L. He said that Ex. 382L was signed in his presence and Mr. Murthy was not consistent in his signature. Mr. Chougule also said that he saw Ex. 382L at the time he filed his written examination-in-chief, and that it was all along with him. I cannot attach any importance to Ex. 382L. It contains a list of repairs and replacements etc., which Murthy says were necessary and which had arisen out of neglect of the management. Murthy has not given evidence before me, and thus Ex. 382L has no evidential value; and particularly so as it is said to have been in the possession of the Union all along and had not been produced until Mr. Chougule was re-examining himself. Furthermore, Ex. 382L which is dated 17th February, 1963 was shown to have been signed at the end of a period during which the washery had worked very well indeed, and it is said would have continued to work as such if the Union had not asked the workmen to refuse to receive the incentives. It means in fact that if the machinery was worn out, neglected or unless, then the excellent working of the washery in October-November-December 1962 and early January 1963 would never have been attained. The washery was new in 1960 and the machinery could not be ruined in such a short time. In any event there was a squad of fitters and mechanics to attend to the normal daily duties after the washery was commissioned. It has been pointed out by Mr. Nanavati that within four days of the taking over of the washery by the management from 11th March, 1963, satisfactory production was obtained, and it was even more since then. This certainly does not suggest that on the 10th March, 1963 the machinery was in a dilapidated condition. Unless the machinery was in good normal condition the new set of workers, new comers to the job, who started operating it from 13th March, 1963 could not have attained production figures which had been duly shown in these proceedings by the management. Mr. Chougule attempted to show that between 10th and 15th March heavy and fundamental repairs and replacements had been carried out in the washery, and that therefore the new personnel were able to produce satisfactory results from about 15th March, 1963. But there is no substance in this suggestion of Mr. Chougule. There is no evidence whatever of any major repairs or replacements having been carried out. It is true that the usual maintenance gang was

there, and it is also true that the new centrifuge basket was put in; this basket had been brought to the washery four days before 10th March, 1963. This change of the basket does not suggest any major replacement; the centrifuge basket has to be changed from time to time; ordinarily when a basket shows signs of wear, the basket is removed, the wires are braised by means of gas, and it is thus repaired and then replaced, and in the meantime a second centrifuge basket is put in its place. Apparently this centrifuge basket which was put in on 13th March, 1963 was a new one because the other two centrifuge baskets could not be repaired owing to non-availability of gas. Thus there is nothing surprising that a centrifuge basket had to be changed, for the simple reason that such changes are normal in the ordinary course. The one witness Tiwari called to prove extensive repairs, replacements etc. gave evidence which was either hearsay or else of no specific importance. But he could not speak to any major renovation, repair or replacement. I have no doubt in my mind that the events in the washery were in no way caused or aggravated by reason of any lack of repairs, renovations and replacements or by any lack of proper management functions. Shri Athalye who is the Washery Superintendent is a qualified person with a long record of service. The Chief Chemist has been trained in Germany. The Manager of the Colliery is a person who had carefully studied the washery and was intimately associated with its purchase and its erection.

I hold that there is no substance in the allegation that the certain untoward and distressful events at the washery from 1961 to 1963 and particularly from 20th February, 1963 to 10th March, 1963 were in any way connected with any defects in machinery or any acts of maladministration or improper supervision.

This leads me to the position between 20th February 1963 and 10th March 1963 during which period the washery was supposed to work two shifts. The general allegation is that by so working an excessive load was thrown upon the workers. I shall therefore examine the position according to the documents and the evidence. The further allegation that the workmen were asked to work on machines of which they had no working experience has been already negatived.

As I have said before, the two previous occasions on which the second shift was worked were during the period when three product washing was being done. On the first of the two occasions of working the two shifts in three product washing, Mr. Chougule did raise a contention that the load had been substantially increased on the workmen. The Company had denied this and explained the situation, and nothing further was heard about it. On the second occasion between 21st August 1961 and 15th September 1961 when two shift working was done there was no objection raised by the Union on any ground, and it was not suggested that any undue work-load was imposed as a result of two shift working at that time. As a result of the introduction of the two product washing the number of workmen had been reduced to 9 machinery attendants from 11, and in fact that position was accepted by the Union because the reduction in duties was obvious. On the second occasion, that is when the two shift working was carried on in August-September 1961, Ex. 189 shows the arrangement of personnel during that period. There were sixteen workers at that time in the first shift and eleven workers in the second shift. These workers attended to the shifts in the ordinary course, and did not contend that they did not know the several duties which they were asked to perform. Ex. 260 is dated 11th August 1962 and it is a washery lay-out of personnel. It says: "In order to have systematic manning of washery machinery and various operations we have revised the following chart of personnel outlining the position in the washery and their duties which are to be followed in future". Then follows group 1 to group 5 with rather an important note: "To start the compressor, pump, spraying, bubbling, pumping and keeping washery ready to take the feed at 9 A.M., group 5 was to come one hour earlier and leave one hour earlier, and consisted of three machine attendants and one mazdoor. One of these machinery attendants was to come from 9 to 5," and the note proceeds to say: "Including Shri Murthy who attends at 9 A.M. there are 3 machinery attendants on heavy media and it should not be too much for them to start the compressor. As only two persons are required to start the heavy media S. K. Bannerji is a reserve man for contingency." It means that the heavy media required only two persons to operate and that was the practice. The third man was kept as a general reserve. Ex. 278 is the allocation of duties for the first and the second shift which was intended to work for a fortnight from 20th February 1963. The first shift was to work from 8 to 4, the second shift from 4 P.M. till midnight. There is a note at the bottom of Ex. 278 "All the machinery attendants and helpers will have to act in higher category of work on overtime if he is required to do so after which the workers will rotate in shifts in the same order."

It had been originally the intention of the management to start working two shifts from 23rd January 1963, and by Ex. 267 the manager of the Colliery on 21st January 1963 wrote to the General Secretary of the Union to confirm the discussions they had had that morning, and stating that in view of the Union's assurance and undertaking that the workers of the washery would perform over-time work in washing the coal as at present and also whenever required in the future, the Company would not start the second shift from 23rd inst. as previously notified. In Ex. 269 the Union however gave a different version of the conversation, and therefore the Company decided to work a second shift and for that purpose gave the requisite notice of change Ex. 273. Ex. 278 followed as an allocation of duties for the two shift work.

The three product washing entailed a personnel of 18 Operators in the washery of which 11 were machinery attendants, 2 helpers and 2 mazdoors and 3 on reject gang. With the introduction of the 2 products washing, with less machinery, the number of operators was reduced to 16, by the reduction of 2 machinery attendants, has continued at 16 all along, and no objection was taken that this was insufficient for the one shift working (Ex. 259). Ex. 187 had made it clear that the Operators were expected to work as a team. It is an important document, signed by all the machinery attendants, and it is not denied that the helpers had also signed it. Now the enlarged personnel of the 2 shift working between 20th February and 11th March 1963 were allocated duties in such a way that there would be no extra burden of work imposed on any one of them. Mr. Chaturvedi in his reply to my question on this point has answered as follows: "For the working of the washery we had taken the machines in different groups, like Group I for filter etc., Group II for jig machines, master control etc., Group III for centrifuge, reject belt, elevators etc., Group IV for Ball mill, compressor filter, and jig machine cleaning, Group V for heavy media, Group VI belt, chutes, belt scale, etc. We were calling three workers for Group V and they used to prepare the washery and keep ready for running from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. They used to come at 8 A.M. and in Group V there used to be one extra machinery attendant from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Between 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. there used to be one person extra on the heavy media. Ex. 20 is the list of duties. In Group I there were two machinery attendants, Group II one machinery attendant, Group III one machinery attendant, one helper, or mazdoor, Group IV one machinery attendant, one helper and one mazdoor, Group VI one machinery attendant, and Group V there were two machinery attendants and one mazdoor plus one mazdoor as extra. Group I (machinery) and Group II (machinery) were not required to run throughout the day, as the ball mill and filter could be kept closed when the other machinery of the washery in the other groups are running. If the filter works for 3 hours it can feed the products of the full day. Group II, III, V and VI require operations all along the shift. There is very little loss of magnetite. But there is arrangement for constant replacement by adding more magnetite to maintain the specific gravity. Thus one machinery attendant from Group V and one machinery attendant and helper and a mazdoor from Group IV could be utilised as reserves. For the second shift we had no need for the working of the ball mill and filter, and thereby 5 persons less were required for the second shift; also when once the washery was started in the morning it would continue working in the second shift and there was no need to prepare the washery for starting again. So the one extra in Group V becomes unnecessary. Some helpers work as acting machinery attendants and temporary mazdoors were kept for the reject gang."

I have no reason to disbelieve this evidence. Ex. 458 read with Ex. 457 and Ex. 260 illustrates the position and clarifies it.

In my opinion there was no additional burden imposed on these 16 operatives by reason of the working of a second shift, and with particular reference to the second shift between 20th February 1963 and 11th March 1963. There was a slight reduction of personnel in the two shifts working of February-March 1963 compared to the two shifts working of August-September 1961, but such reduction was due to the conversion of three product into two product working in April 1962, as a result of which 2 machinery attendants and one helper became surplus; and no objection had been taken by the Union to such reduction at any time. In fact on 29th July 1962 the union was a party to the settlement Ex. 259 under which two machinery attendants were reduced—Ex. 278 gives the personnel of the two shift operation from 20th February 1963 and Ex. 458 gives a comparative table of the personnel of two shift washing in August-September 1961 and in February-March 1963. It is significant feature of this case that no witness has been called from amongst the ten persons before me, and indeed from all the

sixteen persons to prove either that the disposition of personnel in the two shift working entailed an additional burden or that they had endeavoured to bear the burden but were unable to do so, or that they were prejudicially affected in any way by reason of the two shift working. It is also significant feature of the case before me that none of them has given evidence as to any deficiency of machinery or superintendence

I therefore must proceed upon the basis of my findings that (a) there was nothing wrong with the machinery of the washery beyond the requirements of normal wear and tear and replacements and repairs which must be expected in machinery of this character and such requirements were duly met; (b) that the go-slow, sabotage and other unhappy incidents in the washery ascribed to the workmen were in no way connected with any deficiencies in the maintenance of working of the machinery; (c) that the working of the two shifts with the increased personnel as fixed by the Company did not impose any additional burden on the workers concerned; apart from increase in personnel, in the second shift a lesser number of machines and contrivances were functioning than in the first shift, and therefore the personnel was sufficient by means of an equitable distribution of work; in any event there is no evidence to support the charge of increase in workload; (d) that there was no ground for the refusal of the operatives to perform the work allotted to them; they were familiar with the machines which they were asked to operate, and it must be assumed that the management in its own interest would avoid handing over a machine to a workman who did not know how to manage it.

I shall now proceed to deal with the happenings in the washery which culminated with the lay off of 10th March 1963.

The Manager, Mr. Chaturvedi, in his evidence has stated the position from the commencement of the washery upto 10th March 1963. According to him the seeds of discontent were sown by Mr. Chougule's letter after the first working of the two shifts in March 1961, stating that for the previous two weeks the washery had worked two shifts without any increase in strength whereby the work-load of each workman was increased to exactly double without any additional payment, a statement which was at once contradicted. It was only after the two shifts working had been successfully accomplished that Mr. Chougule wrote his letter (Ex. 177). On 19-3-61 there was an incident of neglect of work; Ishverdas neglected attending to the middling belt conveyer with the result that the belt slipped and was damaged while he had left to have a talk with other workmen. He was charge-sheeted but the matter was dropped. On 17th May 1961 (Ex. 179) a warning letter was issued to Murthy that he had left the work before the end of his shift without permission and that on 6th May as a result of his negligence the sink rise pipe of A system got damaged and the washery could not run for the major portion of the shift. On 10th May 1961 there was an accumulation of coal and there was danger of fire, and the Company wanted the washery to work over-time; but the workers refused to work over-time; the Union (Ex. 180) advised them to work over-time, but Ex. 181 shows that the workmen declined to work over-time for one reason or another as stated by them in Ex. 181 even though three of them had previously agreed to do over-time. Nobody had suggested that here there was any strain involved. On 15th June 1961 (Ex. 398) the Union raised demands for categorisation, higher emoluments etc. and the demands were duly referred to adjudication and have been already dealt with by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal at Bombay. But it is significant to observe that on the very next day after raising the demands, that is, on 16th June 1961, Gupta and Bannerji neglected to operate the pulp rise valves and a show cause notice was issued against Gupta. Jamming in the washery also started from 16th June 1961. On 18th August 1961, the Company wrote to the Union (Ex. 183) bringing to its notice these wrongful acts of the workmen, but to that letter there was no reply from the Union. On 23rd March 1961 (Ex. 344) a note was addressed to Gupta, machinery attendant, and Nigam, helper, stating that until Murthy returned from sick-leave they had to do the work as allocated to them. Both of them refused to accept this order; and proceedings were about to be started against these two persons when Shri Hukam Chand the Vice-President of the Union came in and informed the Manager that Gupta and Nigam would carry out the orders. But it is significant to observe that on 23rd March 1961 owing to Gupta's unreasonable refusal to work, the Company had to lay off operatives and the washery could not run on that day. On 21st August 1961, the Company issued an office order (Ex. 190) confirming the announcement made by the manager of the Colliery when he visited the washery

office on 21st August 1961 that certain helpers would be promoted to be machinery attendants, and that a special allowance would also be given to the personnel, which allowance would after observation for a period of one month and subject to satisfactory results be confirmed. The manager told them: "The above enhancement of the wages of the machinery attendants and helpers in the washery had been generously made and the management sincerely looks forward that the persons concerned will please respond to it with full co-operation". Subsequently these promotions and pay-rises were confirmed by an office order dated 18th November 1961 (Ex. 192). The manager of the Colliery says about this rise in wages: "Immediately after the wage rise the two shifts working production was good; from 23rd August 1961 to 15th September 1961, the washery worked in two shifts. On 1st November 1961 (Ex. 195) the management informed Ishverdas that consequent on stoppage of operation at mixing machinery on 6" 2m floor due to modification in kiln and changing specifications by Kymore works, his services had become surplus and pending further consideration he was laid off with immediate effect, but he was to daily report to the washery office and get attendance marked for the purposes of lay off compensation. After the issue of Ex. 195 and immediately following it trouble started in the washery. From 2nd November 1961 to 6th November 1961 production in the washery was nil. On 4th November 1961 Jafferalli and Gupta refused to work, Bannerji was absent, and Ram Murthy asked Gupta to work in his place, but the latter refused to do so. On 6th November 1961 it was discovered that the wash-box in A system was full of water. According to Mr. Chaturvedi it was a case of mischief, because when the washery stops in the evening all the water, that is the solution, is drained from the wash-box to the sump; the valves are opened and the liquid is discharged into the sump below. In ordinary course after the solution has been discharged at the end of the shift, the valves are closed and there is nothing more to go through or to accumulate; this meant that in the morning somebody must have let in water into the wash-box deliberately to dilute the solution. From 15th to 24th November Jafferalli refused to carry out instructions. On 15th he agreed to work only after persuasion from the Union. After the lay off of Ishverdas there was a temporary vacancy and he was taken to that work up to 13th. Again on the 15th he was laid off. Immediately thereafter Jafferalli refused to carry out his work. For this he was charge-sheeted and suspended for ten days. On 22nd February 1962, the order of suspension was served on Jafferalli at 4 P.M. (Ex. 362). As soon as the news of the suspension of Jafferalli reached the washery there was stoppage of work. Air is controlled so as to bubble the liquid and at the same time to maintain certain level; it was found that the air valves had been opened and the liquid spilled over and a lot of magnetite was lost and the specific gravity immediately came down; there was no production from 23rd to 26th February 1962. Mr. Ram Murthy, an officer of the washery, has written Ex. 210 as a report on the performance of the washery from 22nd to 26th February 1962. He says that the specific gravity was never allowed to go up with the result that no coal was washed. For the same period there is a report submitted by Shri Sethu Ram, Chief Chemist, and he states in his report that there was nothing wrong with the quality, composition, volume, percentage and viscosity of the magnetite and magnetite pulp. 27th February 1962 was a rest day. On 28th February 1962 Mr. Chougule and Mr. Hukumchand came to the washery and after Mr. Chougule had spoken to the workmen the specific gravity rose, and in fact became excessive within 10 minutes. Mr. Ram Murthy had made a report on the subject—Ex. 211.

On 18th April 1962 the Company introduced two product system whereby three washery attendants became surplus. The company wanted to transfer them as they had become redundant and as their machines had become idle. They were sent from the washery to the Colliery. The Union suggested that the junior most should be transferred if the transfer was inevitable. The company accepted the suggestion and the Transfer Memo (Ex. 224) was issued. The three workmen refused to do the work to which they had been sent in the Colliery and thereafter Ex. 226 was received from Mr. Chougule objecting to their transfer. In the result the Company had to lay off the three persons from 13th June 1962. From 21st June 1962 there was a slow-down in the crushing section and a strike on 22nd June 1962. The Company issued a notice (Ex. 229) on 22nd June 1962 calling upon the workers to refrain from such practices and to give normal production and the Union replied to it by Ex. 231. In that letter Mr. Chougule said that the charge of go-slow was false and that the reason for slow production was the heavy downpour in the evening of 21st January 1962. But the Medical Officer keeps a record of rainfall, and the rainfall was only $\frac{3}{4}$ " on 21st June 1962. Thereafter there was another go-slow on 27th June 1962 in the second shift with the result that Ex. 237 had to be sent. On that day the Government Conciliation

Officer had come to the washery and there was a discussion between the parties in the presence of the Conciliation Officer at which the General Secretary of the Union said that the work would be further slowed down, and the work had slowed down as soon as the meeting was over at 8 P.M. This slow-down continued till 29th July 1962. On 29th July 1962 (Ex. 259) there was an agreement between the Company and the Union. The only item relating to the washery was item 4 and the only person laid off to be taken back was Nigam, who came back to displace another workman. The washery remained idle for a number of days for demands which related in the main to the Colliery and not the washery; the only person of the washery who came into the picture was Nigam.

According to Mr. Chaturvedi an incentive scheme was discussed with the President of the Union and was put into effect, and the incentive earnings from October 1962 were given to the workmen on 10th November 1962. The out-put under this incentive scheme for October, November, December and early January was good. In November 1962 the workmen received 22 rupees each as incentive bonus. The incentive scheme was based on collective production. For instance, beyond 825 tonnes of coal washed in one shift the washery personnel would share an incentive of 25 P. per tonne on coal washed and this has been shown in Ex. 261. As a result of this incentive scheme the per hour rate of washing had gone up to 140 tonnes per hour and was maintained in November and December and early January. Washing in November and December came to 22,000 tonnes and this was the highest achieved in 1962. Mr. Chougule says that at the time of the R.L.C.'s visit he had advised the workers not to accept the incentive bonus from January as it had not been discussed with him; but the statement of Mr. Chaturvedi that the matter had been discussed with and approved by Mr. Ram Kumar Singh, the President of the Union, has not been denied by the latter; and this incident introduced an unfortunate personal factor by Mr. Chougule, as much as to say that nothing which he had not personally talked about and approved as General Secretary of the Union could not be accepted by the Union or by the management. On 7th January 1963, the Company wanted the trammers to do an hour's over-time in the shift but they refused to do it. On 13th January 1963 the management asked the washery workers to work a little over-time, but they refused. On 14th January 1963 the management put up a notice (Ex. 264) and these workers were charged-sheeted for refusing to work over-time when Mr. Chougule intervened and requested that as a gesture of goodwill only a warning letter might issue.

The situation in the washery deteriorated after the start of the two shift working from 20th February 1963, and it is necessary to mention them; but before I do so I must give a general picture of the components of this washery. For the two product washing the Manager Mr. Chaturvedi says: "For the working of the washery we had taken machines in different groups, like group 1 for filters etc., group 2 for jlg machines, master controls etc., group 3 for centrifuge reject belts etc., and so on. In heavy media to increase the density of water magnetite solution is used. The heavier the density the greater the buoyancy. This density increase depends upon the amount of magnetite present in the solution with water. Also the particular size, shape and regularity of the coal pieces and their distribution and suspension in the solution determined the density or specific gravity which could be taken as more or less the same thing. By increasing the amount of magnetite, specific gravity can be increased keeping other facts same.

* * * * * If proper air pressure or speed or circulation of water is not done any amount of magnetite added remains at the bottom and the required specific gravity will fail to come. The pressure of air is maintained through control valves provided at (1) the control platforms above and (2) at the bottom of the pulp rise and sink rise pipes and (3) at the densifiers and the cones. Similarly water valves are provided at different levels. As the operation is manual, and automatic foolproof controls would have been too costly to provide for a country like ours, they have not been completely mechanised but kept such that an averagely competent operator can very easily operate and control. We provide two persons for these different means of controller the heavy media system. The two persons act jointly in these operations. *

* * * * * By consuming all the magnetite already present in the sump of that system if the specific gravity is not reached, then more magnetite can be added—from the magnetite cone where spare magnetite can be kept. Once the specific gravity reaches the standard prescribed, the air and pulp circulation settings are made, then the coal feed can be slowly started which is built up. Once the full feed is on the settings are not required to be

disturbed generally and they cannot get disturbed automatically due to floor vibrations or any other type of vibrations. The job of the heavy media machinery attendants is now only to watch the amount of feed of coal and the flow of coal and the rejects from the wash box over the screen. * * *

At the end of the day all magnetite in circulation goes back to the sump when the systems A and B of magnetite are discharge into them. There is practically no loss of magnetite except the normal consumption of magnetite in washing which is of the order of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per tonne of coal washed but sometimes when due to some reasons a spillage takes place from the heavy media valves the magnetite solution falls on the floors. All the water drains to the sumps below meant for catching the magnetite solution, and the magnetite which is very heavy is left deposited behind. All this magnetite is collected from these floors and can be put back through the system either through the cones of magnetite or through the sump of the magnetite. Once the washery is in operation nobody is to tamper with its air or water valves, otherwise settings are disturbed. * * *

We gave notice of change (Ex. 273) for working the second shift from 20th February 1963. The workmen did not contest this notice of change and the Union did not oppose it till 20th February 1963. Ex. 278 was an allocation of duties for the two shifts. The allocation of duties is according to Ex. 278 and not according to Annexure B to the Statement of Claim of the Union. The ball mill was expected to run only one shift and so also the filter. Normally it would not be necessary to run the ball mill and the filter in two shifts, when the washery is to be run in two shifts. It is not correct that on the start of the two shifts certain machines had been worn out or needed attention. Actually they were working very well and the hourly production figures were very good till the workers were advised not to accept the incentive bonus in January 1963. * * * The sequence of events is broadly covered by the correspondence. In addition to this the nature of events and incidents, the cases of sabotage and mischief, low production and inability to pinpoint the gully led us to lose confidence for running of the washery in those persons who were working on the washery on the operation side and to confirm this we had to conduct experiments with a new set of workers for convincing ourselves whether there was anything wrong with the machinery or supervision or management. The working of the washery from 13th March 1963 onwards has convinced us that there was nothing wrong with the machinery supervision or management of the washery. After I started the running of the washery with the new complement the results were very good and the running of the washery was very smooth. The production figures in annexure F of the written statement of the Company is correct record. (Ex. 371). Most of the new set of workers had not had previous experience of the working of the washery. After 13th March 1963 we worked only one shift * * *

Ex. 372 is a statement showing the monthly figures of the quantity of coal washed during 1962 to September 1963 and the notes at the bottom of Ex. 372 are correct. Ex. 373 is a list of the workers on the operation set of the washery before 13th March 1963. Ex. 374 is a list of names and designations of persons working in the washery thereafter. * * * There were no major break-downs in the washery after 1st March 1963. Machinery had always been looked after. Except for vague remarks nothing was pointed out to us by the Union of any repairs or renovations as being required and not done and which would affect washing adversely."

In answer to me Mr. Chaturvedi said "Starting from scratch it would take about 30 to 40 minutes to attain the required specific gravity if there was sufficient magnetite in the system. * * * What impeded the attainment of the specific gravity there according to me was improper bubbling and agitation of the system. Specific gravity did not come up till Mr. Chougule visited the washery on 28th February 1962 when after instructions proper agitation and bubbling was done and the full magnetite which was in the sump taken into circuit. It took only a few minutes, thereafter the specific gravity became too high because there was extra magnetite in the system and too much and it had to be discharged from the system into the sumps to bring the specific gravity down and to the proper level. * * * The main requirements are proper pumping and proper amount of air at different points."

Speaking of the inability of the washery to work between 22nd and 28th February 1962 Mr. Chaturvedi said: "The specific gravity on 22nd February 1962 was all right. After the splash of the heavy media, whatever magnetite was outside the system could also be available. There was no need to prove to the workers that the specific gravity could be attained because there was sufficient

magnetite. There was constant talk with the workers and the Union leaders and pin-pointing the responsibility on any particular individual was not possible. The fact that after Mr. Chougule's visit on 28th February 1962 and after his advice to the workers specific gravity became more than what was needed was sufficient proof for everybody that specific gravity was kept low deliberately.'

Mr. Chaturvedi went on to say that the same incentive scheme which was associated with the production of November, December and part of January has been in force since 13th March 1963.

As regards the two shifts washing between 20th February 1963 and 11th March 1963 I shall give a short summary of what happened in this period. On 20th February 1963 Gureja who was working on heavy media and his mazdoor reported sick; Jafferli and Maity refused to work on heavy media, and so no work could be done on that day. K. P. Gupta refused to operate his ball mill stating that he would not work with a new helper given to him and wanted his old helper; and I may here add that the work of a helper according to him was "to clear the magnetite in the drains, to clean the area etc. to grease the machinery and work at the direction of Gupta;" duties which are just a little above those of the mazdoor. In the second shift Nigam refused to operate the heavy media and the workmen had to be laid off. On 21st February 1963, first shift, workmen operated the washery but there was heavy spillage of magnetite and no washing was done. Gupta refused to continue to operate the ball mill. Second shift could not be worked because of the above troubles and Maity and Nigam also refused to operate the ball mill. On 22nd February 1963 first shift and second shift shortage of magnetite consequent upon heavy spillage on 21st February 1963 and continued refusal of Gupta to operate the ball mill to produce magnetite. On 23rd February 1963 workmen reported for duty but refused to start work on the ground that if gravity was not attained they should not be laid off and persuasive efforts failed. The Company regarded that as a strike and made an application to the R.L.C. at Jabalpur for declaring the strike as illegal by the workmen of the first shift and that is still pending. Second shift, Nigam and Motiram refused to work heavy media pumps and centrifuge belts. Murthy and Ishwardas asked to work on ball mill but they refused. On 24th February 1963 Bannerji left, Jafferli and Maity refused to work on heavy media, therefore lay off followed. Second shift, Nigam and Motiram refused to operate ball mill lay off followed. On 25th February 1963 Bannerji washery attendant on leave; Jafferli and Maity asked to work heavy media with Gureja—both refused to work, lay off. On 25th February 1963 second shift Nigam and Motiram refused to work on heavy media and centrifuge. None of the other workers were willing to work on ball mill. Workers were laid off. On 26th February 1963 weekly rest day. On 27th February 1963 first shift Nigam refused to operate heavy media. Workers laid off. Second shift Bannerji on leave, Gureja absent. Workers laid off. Mr. Chougule had discussion with the manager and Mr. Munsiff, and he agreed to advise the workers to work the washery in two shifts from 28th February 1963. On 28th February 1963 washery workers operated the washery—no washing could be done. Though pumping was done 'all work was being done with so much apparent unwillingness that it was absolutely disgusting; there was absolutely no will to work among the workers and as such no washing could be expected as long as they do not put honest work.' This is an abstract from the Washery Superintendent's report. Second shift workers operated the washery but there was no washing. 1st and 2nd March 1963 washery was operated by the workers but washing was nil. Mr. Chougule on 2nd March 1963 suggested that the washery should be completely left in the hands of the operatives and Mr. Athalye and everybody else should remain away from the washery.

3rd March 1963—first shift, washing nil though workers worked; second shift, R.L.C. came to Nowrozabad Colliery had discussions with the management and the Union. The Union and the workers gave assurance to the R.L.C. that normal washing would be done. Second shift no washing.

4th March 1963—first and second shift, workers worked, the total washing in two shifts only 478 tonnes.

5th March 1963—weekly day of rest.

6th March 1963 to 11th March 1963—washing done but production for the two shifts undoubtedly low:

6th March 1963—762 tonnes.

7th March 1963—900 tonnes.

8th March 1963—600 tonnes.

9th March 1963—571 tonnes.

11th March 1963—525 tonnes.

By notice Ex. 325, dated 11th March 1963 workers were informed that with effect from 13th March 1963 the washery would work only one shift.

As the assurance given by the workers and the Union to the management on 27th February 1963 and on 3rd March 1963 before the R.L.C. that they would work properly and produce results was not honoured, and the Union continued to attribute the reason for low washing to faulty supervision, bad machinery, loss of magnetite etc. the Company on 12th March 1963 put up a notice (Ex. 326) saying that from 13th March 1963 the washery would be run without the assistance of the 16 workers who were named in the said notice.

It is here necessary to observe that the refusal of the workers to work the ball mill during the two shift working of February/March 1963 was a strategic action of the workmen, because the ball mill produces magnetite, and magnetite was required for washing, specially after the wanton spillage of magnetite. As it actually happened, there was no shortage of magnetite.

The new set of workers started work at once from 13th March 1963, and the washery worked as it normally did in one shift. The production in the single shift from 13th March 1963 to 18th March 1963 was 592, 843, 641, 905, 831 and 1111 tonnes for the single shift, which by any standard was a creditable performance on the part of the new comers to the work. Since then the washery has continued up to date to maintain a high standard of production. The washery has never looked back since then.

Mr. Chougule has given his evidence at great length and was cross-examined on the various points. He had no personal knowledge of the state of the machinery and he had no personal knowledge of the alleged increase in work-load consequent upon working of the two shifts. He has endeavoured to show that the 16 workers were not in any way responsible for the lack of production, and he took the view that the refusal of the workmen to obey orders during the period 20th February 1963 to 10th March 1963 was justifiable because a heavier work-load had been imposed on them. But they themselves had not said so at any time. As regards the occasions when production was very low owing to mishap or otherwise he has put the blame on the machinery. Mr. Chougule tried to make out that Balwant Singh one of the machinery attendants was responsible for the sabotage, and he also suggested that Sampat, he with a diploma of the School of Mining, had been tampering with the valves by way of experiments, and that these two persons were responsible for the "accidents" at washery. But even after Balwant Singh's removal sabotage and other misconducts did not stop. Mr. Chougule cross-examined Mr. Chaturvedi at very great length, but nothing has transpired during the cross-examination to discredit Mr. Chaturvedi's evidence. I had realised from the commencement of this issue that many matters on the fringe of the subject would be introduced, but nevertheless I gave both the parties very full opportunity to present their cases. The evidence was very lengthy, and I am not aware of having excluded anything which would be regarded as even remotely relevant.

Mr. Chougule's two witnesses were K. K. Tiwari, and retired Police Circle Inspector of the region. K. K. Tiwari had been a fitter at the washery from 1962 upto 15th March 1963. He says on 11th March 1963 the washery operatives were put out of employment and on the night shift of 11th March and in all three shifts of 12th, 13th and 14th March 1963 extensive repairs and maintenance work was undertaken. The belt scrapers which were either damaged or had not been replaced were put in proper order, centrifuge basket was replaced by a new basket, and new ball bearings were fixed. There was leakage in compressed air lines at joints and air valves and this was put in order by putting packing, some water valves were put in order: the various screens were repaired and plates which were fitted over the screens were removed so that the flow of magnetite and the mixing of fine dust could be avoided; crusher, jig machines, ball mill and trippler also needed heavy repairs and maintenance and were attended to. In cross-examination Tiwari said that he was along with other fitters in the maintenance of the washery, and tippler is part of the washery. According to him proper maintenance stopped from August 1962, and in September, October and November 1962 production was affected owing to lack of repairs and maintenance. But he adds "production neither dropped nor increased during this period". When it was put to him that production from August to December 1962 had gone up consistently and remarkably, he answered that maintenance was in order and so the production went up, and maintenance became deficient towards the end of 1962. It was put to him that the real reason for the production

suffering in January 1963 and thereafter was because of the incentive scheme had been attacked by the Union and because of the non-cooperation of the workers at the instance of the Union against the two shift working, and he answered: "I do not know about other causes, but I know as a fact that production suffered for want of maintenance". But he adds that he did not give any suggestions in writing concerning any repairs and maintenance and he does not know if others have done so. Between 11th and 14th March 1963, 11th was a rest day, on the 12th he was on leave, on the 13th he worked from midnight to 8 a.m. in the third shift and on 14th he was off duty. He has no record of maintenance and repairs on the days on which he was absent, but could speak of the night shift of 13th March 1963. He had not made any statement in writing concerning maintenance and repairs and even on 13th he was working with Juma Khan and Ganga Dayal; and Juma Khan told him that repairs and maintenance had been done and during the course of his shift he had seen what work had been done. On 15th March 1963 he was transferred to the work-shop. So it is apparent that all the repairs about which he has spoken were mainly hearsay and they were of ordinary maintenance. He was on duty only in the shift of the 13th between midnight and 8 a.m. As regards the retired Police Inspector his evidence does not advance the case at all. He says he received complaints from the Nowrozabad Colliery management as to the charge of violence, apprehended violence, sabotage etc.; the Company asked for help of armed guards and they were provided at Nowrozabad; as a police force was kept in the Central Colliery he was investigating complaints. He was asked the question: "What was the result of your investigation into these complaints?" but the question was objected to by Mr. Nanavati, and I made an order to the effect that the question of the fact as to what happened or did not happen in the colliery in this period was a question which I had to decide on the materials placed before me; I was not bound by any finding of any police investigation where the results of such investigations were not even communicated to the parties and the parties had no opportunity of checking the matter any further. The witness went on to say that he could not name any particular person with whom he had talks but he did make inquiries from responsible management officials; the police officer has to maintain a diary and the diary is then handed over to the station house officer or the Superintendent of Police, but he could not bring the diary here unless he had previously obtained the permission of the station officer; he had occasion in his career to refresh his memory by reference to the diary and he agreed that many times it happens the Court over-rides the evidence by reference to the police diary.

I have carefully followed the proceedings, and the evidence has been fully recorded. The proceedings have been lengthy, and if I do not deal with each and every argument or contention raised by the parties it does not mean that I have not considered them.

Mr. Chaturvedi was asked in his cross-examination whether he had lost confidence in these 16 workmen by 12th March 1963, and he replied that that was not correct; they the management were conducting experiments to find out the state of affairs correctly, they did not pick on these workers. In answer to the question as to whether these 16 persons were the only persons employed in the washery, he answered: "In addition to the maintenance and repair gang complement who work at the work-shop, and crusher section persons, and mazdoors in the ball mill, these 16 persons were working on the operation of the washery." He was next asked whether he had picked out all the persons who were on the operation side he answered: "I said already that we not pick out anybody; we did not select these 16 persons, must less with any particular criteria". Mr. Chaturvedi was next asked: "Why were these 16 persons asked to stay out of the washery and not the others who formed the whole complement of the workers working in the washery in the operation side as well as such of the workers apprentices, and junior supervisors, who were working in the washery and had access to all parts of the washery during the course of their work"; to which Mr. Chaturvedi replied as follows: "As the operatives in the washery were always making allegations against the machinery, maintenance, magnetite, supervision, and the management of the washery, and according to them all these things were bad and contributed to no washing, we therefore wanted to make experiments by excluding the 16 persons working on the operations side and keeping other things as they were. It is true that before putting up Ex. 326 we were convinced that it was not machinery which was the sole cause for lower production in the washery we wanted experiments to completely make sure about it and beyond doubt. I meant to say by the words "sole cause" as the sole cause urged by Mr. Chougule in his cross-examination. We gathered the idea that the workers were washing less coal deliberately and we wanted that to be confirmed by experiments". As

regards performance of the washery, when asked which particular period of the performance of the washery prompted him to carry out experiments from 13th March 1963 Mr. Chaturvedi replied: "In various letters of the Union Exs. 287, 289, 308, 311, 312, 317, 320 and 328, the Union had come up with the allegations that it was machinery, bad supervision, bad maintenance, unscientific management etc. which were responsible for low washing. However we were convinced in our minds that there was nothing wrong with the machinery. It was therefore not the troubles of any particular period which prompted us to carry out experiments from 13-3-63 onwards. When I say experiments I mean running of the washery with a new set of operatives excluding the old set".

Shortly after the new set started working there was on a particular day a certain amount of spillage of magnetite, but it was not an act of sabotage; in all probability it was due to some error on the part of the new operatives who were getting accustomed to the machines. Mr. Chougule's primary contention had been all along that the machinery was bad, which he has not been able to substantiate. He has made reference to two meetings with the Agent of the Company in charge of the Collieries. On the first occasion which was in Bombay he said he had given a written list of the defects of machinery to Mr. Munsiff, the Agent at Bombay, in the presence of Mr. Kanti Mehta; he said that he had given a similar list to Mr. Munsiff at Nowrozabad on or about 27-2-63 and he says that Mr. Chaturvedi was present at this latter meeting, and that Mr. Munsiff handed that list to Mr. Chaturvedi and asked him to carry out those repairs. As against this we have the denial of Mr. Chaturvedi who says that there was no such list produced or given to him, and we have on record certain letters written by Nowrozabad Colliery to the Head Office at Bombay stating from time to time that there was nothing wrong with the machinery and that what was wrong was the attitude of the workmen. It is possible that Mr. Chougule had been misled by the workers on the subject of the machinery, because the farthest that Tiwari could say was that he had had a look round on the night of 14-3-63 when he was told by another workman that certain repairs had been carried out the previous three nights. There was of course a very close and careful cross-examination of Mr. Chaturvedi by Mr. Chougule on practically everything connected with the washery, relevant or partly relevant. Mr. Chaturvedi duly answered all such questions as must be expected of a Manager.

I have no doubt that the sole reason for the low production and the troubles in the washery to which I have referred was the attempt of the workmen to arrogate to themselves control of the washery by making it impossible for the washery to function except at their sweet will. Even after the Union had agreed that the workmen should work the washery so as to give normal production, very poor results followed. These 16 workers had apparently formed themselves into a compact group, to dominate the washery, with knowledge of the fact that the working of the washery could be completely dislocated by small mischiefs like mishandling of the valves, as did happen. This small section resented the action which the management took even for the maintenance of discipline, as for instance, the sabotage following Jafferall's suspension for 10 days. In fact it was an open challenge to discipline and authority, in spite of repeated appeals by the management for the workmen's co-operation. There was no immediate reason for the events after about the middle of January 1963 when the Union had called upon these workers not to accept the incentives; the Company had drawn up the incentive scheme with the approval of the President of the Union; and it is relevant here to mention that from 13th March 1963 up till now the same incentive scheme has been in operation and has been willingly accepted by the workmen whom it has benefited. There was no cause for such bad behaviour on the part of the workmen, and even before January 1963 the workers' disputes had been already referred to the Bombay Industrial Tribunal. The incentive money earned during the period December and part of January 1963 was ultimately taken by these workers in June and July 1963 after having been told by the Union to do so. The allegation that all the troubles in the washery were due to bad machinery, bad management and things of that sort have been completely disproved, and it is possible that the workers did not expect that such a close scrutiny would be given to the subject; in any event they must have known that the state of the machinery had nothing to do with their low production. They refused to work over-time even when advised by the Union to do so. It was a case of open defiance, for which there was no justification, culminating in the astonishing proposal that the management should hand over the washery to these 16 persons to run it as they pleased, and to remove all other officers from the scene except Mr. Athalye. I have no doubt in my mind that the discharge simpliciter was a bona fide decision taken by the Company, exercising great restraint, and after a great deal of monetary loss had been suffered by the concern, and also after full investigation of

the circumstances. It has been suggested by Mr. Chougule that the proper remedy would have been to charge-sheet the workmen rather than lay them off and then discharge them simpliciter; but I am satisfied that where such misconducts occurred based on planned conspiracy, it became impossible to say as to who had actually done the specific act of sabotage. And of course there was also the combined go-slow which was more insidious than a strike. As regards the remaining 6 workmen they were in fact charge-sheeted for specific offences under the Standing Orders for individual misconducts like refusal to carry out duties etc. and they have been dismissed on those counts; it is not relevant to discuss the matters relating to those six persons here.

I may here note that the actual output after 13th March 1963 has been the highest so far in the life of this washery, a fact of no uncertain value.

I hold that the discharge of Shri Ishwardas and nine others [complainants in Complaint No. (CGIT) 20 of 1963] from the Company's service was justified on merits; it was also free of taint of mala fides, unfair labour practice or victimisation; and that the workmen are not entitled to any relief. This answers the issue raised concerning Ishwardas and 9 others in the arbitration agreement of 21st February 1966.

As the case of discharge simpliciter as put forward by the Company has been upheld on merits, it follows that this was not a case of punitive discharge, and no question of any approval or permission arose and there was no breach of the provisions of section 33. Thus the issue whether the Complaint No. (CGIT) 20 of 1963 as and when originally filed by the 10 workmen before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal at Bombay is or is not maintainable under section 33A is answered in the sense that the Company had not committed a breach of any of the provisions of section 33 and therefore the complaint had no basis, and the issue in arbitration relating thereto is answered accordingly. Regarding the other proceedings under section 33A (CGIT 9 of 1963), I hold the allegation of increased work-load during the two shift working between 20-2-63 and 11-3-63 has been determined by this award, and does not survive.

Now therefore I make this award at Bombay, this 24th day of May 1966.

Illegible,

Arbitrator.

[No. 8/118/65-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 2nd June 1966

S.O. 1725.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Bimal Saw, Miner, T. No. 23188 Care of Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Dhanbad which was received by the Central Government on the 28th May, 1966.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD.

In the matter of a Complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Complaint No. 11 of 1964.

(ARISING OUT OF REF. NO. 46 OF 64)

PARTIES:

Shri Bimal Saw, Miner, T. No. 23188.—*Complainant.*

Vs.

The Chief Mining Engineer, M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpore.—*Opposite Party.*

PRESENT:

Shri Raj Kishore Prasad.—*Presiding Officer.*

APPEARANCES:

For the Complainant.—Shri S. Das Gupta, Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Dhanbad.

For the Opposite Party.—Sarvashri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate; N. K. Prasad and S. N. Singh, Legal Assistant.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 23rd April, 1966.

AWARD

This complaint was made on 5th September, 1964, by Shri Bimal Saw, Miner, under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in Reference No. 46 of 64, complaining against his dismissal for taking away some Mico Tubes from the Mines.

2. The management opposite party appeared and filed written statement on 28th October, 1964, and was represented at the hearing by Sarvashri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate, N. K. Prasad, and S. N. Singh, Legal Assistant. The management filed documents which were marked Exts. M to M 11.

3. Shri S. Das Gupta, Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, represented the complainant. On behalf of the complainant no document was filed. No witness was examined by any of the parties.

4. The material facts, put shortly, are these:—

24th April, 1964.—At 5 A.M. the complainant was caught by Iswar Dutt Pandey, 3 Pit Watchman, while carrying a Mico Tube measuring about 6' to 7' which he was alleged to have stolen from underground.

25th April, 1964.—Ishwar Dutt Pandey made a written complaint Ext. M, to the Manager about the above theft.

28/29th April, 1964.—A chargesheet, Ext. M 1 was issued to the complainant 'saying' that on 24th April, 1964, at about 5 A.M. he was caught by Iswar Dutt Pandey, 3 Pit Watchman, while carrying a Mico Tube measuring about 6' to 7' which he had stolen from underground and this act of his constituted a serious misconduct under Clause 19(2) of the Standing Orders Ext. M 11.

30th April, 1964.—The workman, Bimal Shaw, applied for three days' time to file explanation which prayer was allowed on the same day by the Enquiry Officer.

3rd May, 1964.—To the above chargesheet Ext. M 1 reply Ext. M 2 was given by the complainant, but it bears no date. In his explanation he said that he found this Mico Tube lying and took it for deposit but as soon as he came out he was caught by this Watchman and that he had no intention of stealing and therefore he may be excused and the case may be withdrawn against him.

5/7th May, 1964.—A joint Notice Ext. M 4 of the Enquiry to be held on 11th May, 1964, was given to the workman Bimal Shaw, and also to two other workmen, but the enquiry was actually held on 13th May, 1964.

13th May, 1964.—Enquiry was held, at which the statements of Shri Iswar Dutt Pandey, Watchman, Ext. M 5; Shri Dwarika, Ext. M 6 and Shri A. K. Sarkar, Asstt. Manager, Ext. M 7, were recorded. All these three persons were cross examined by the complainant and he stated that as Shri Iswar Dutt Pandey and Shri Dwarika have spoken the truth, he did not want to ask anything to them. The complainant, as will appear from Ext. M 7, said that he admitted that he had gone to A. M's Bungalow and asked apologies for stealing the Meco air Tube, and, therefore, he did not want to cross examine him. After the examination and cross examination all these three witnesses of the company, the statement of the workman, Bimal Saw, Ext. M 8 was recorded. From his examination and from his answers to questions put by the Enquiry Officer, it will appear that the workman practically admitted his guilt.

18th May, 1964.—The enquiry report Ext. M 9 was submitted in which the Enquiry Officer found that the workman had definitely stolen that piece of Mico Air Tube and was taking that away for his personal use. In the report it is further mentioned that the workman in answering the question put to him kept quite as to why out of four pieces of Mico Air Tubes lying near the haulage, he chose to take up

only one piece for handing over to the Watchman, when the workman complainant admitted that these tubes were lying near the haulage for nearly three months, but he could not give satisfactory reply as to why he picked up one of them on that particular day.

27th May, 1964.—The Asstt., Chief Mining Engineer and Agent of the Colliery issued a letter Ext. M 10 to the complainant dismissing him from company's service with effect from 4th June, 1964.

5. Shri Dasgupta, on behalf of the Complainant, admitted that the enquiry was fair and proper and that the enquiry report was also not perverse. He, however, strenuously urged that, in the instant case, *mensae rea* was absent and the management had not proved any criminal intention on the part of the complainant, and, therefore, he cannot be held guilty and as such his dismissal was illegal.

6. To the above argument, Shri Mukherjee replied that it was for the complainant to prove absence of *Mense rea* but he has not done so; on the other hand, the fact that there were 4(four) pieces of Meco Air Tube lying near the haulage for the last three months and the complainant picked up one of them and wrapped it in a cloth and was carrying it under his armpit clearly indicated his guilty intention and presence of *mense rea* and, therefore, he, had rightly been dismissed.

7. In my opinion, the contention of Shri Mukherjee is correct. On the facts and on the evidence, there can be no doubt that the complainant had the criminal intention of stealing and with that intention he picked up one of the four mico Air Tubes and Wrapped it in a cloth and carried it under his armpit. When he was caught he said that he was going to deposit it. The *mens rea* of the complainant, therefore, is firmly established. This contention of Shri Das Gupta is, therefore rejected.

8. It was then contended by Shri S. Das Gupta that the Tribunal has to find out what is the date of dismissal, as 4th April, 1964, cannot be said to be the date of dismissal, because no application for approval under Section 33(2)(b) of the Act was made nor one months' wages were paid as required. I have not been able to appreciate this part of his argument. The workman was paid his wages, when he was dismissed. The date of dismissal, as mentioned in Ext. M 10 is 4th June, 1964 and, that must be taken to be the date of the complainant's dismissal, although the letter dismissing him Ext. M 10 was issued on 27th May, 1964, because in that very letter Ext. M 10 it was clearly mentioned that he was being dismissed with effect from 4th June, 1964. There is, therefore, no substance in this objection also.

9. For the reasons given above, he complaint is dismissed as there is no merit. The domestic enquiry, being admittedly fair and proper and in accordance with the principles of natural justice and the enquiry report also being admittedly not perverse, it is obvious that the dismissal of the complainant was justified and legal.

10. The result, therefore, is that the complaint fails 'and' is dismissed.

11. This is the Award which I make and submit to the Central Government.

Sd./-

Presiding Officer.

[No. 8/189/63-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 3rd June 1966

S.O. 1726.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the Industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the East Bastacolla Colliery, Post Office Dhansar, District Dhanbad, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 31st May 1966.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD
In the matter of a Reference under Section 10(1)(d) of The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE No. 20 OF 1964

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the East Bastacolla Colliery, P.O. Dhansar, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri Raj Kishore Prasad—*Presiding Officer*.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers.—Sarvashri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate and K. R. Saini, Manager.

For the Workmen.—Smt. Fulmani Kamin, the concerned worker in person and Shri Gopal Chandra Munshi, General Secretary, Khan Mazdoor Congress.

STATE: Bihar

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 16th May, 1966

AWARD

Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, by its Order No. 2/15/64-LR-II dated 4th February 1964, referred under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for adjudication to this Tribunal, an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the East Bastacolla Colliery, P.O. Dhansar, (District Dhanbad) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the schedule annexed to the said order of reference, which is reproduced below:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the stoppage from work of Srimati Fulmani Kamin, Creche Aya, of East Bastacolla Colliery with effect from 7th October 1963, by the management of the said Colliery was justified? If not, to what relief is she entitled?"

2. On 16th May 1965 both the parties filed a joint petition of compromise, signed by Sarvashri K. R. Saini, Manager of the Colliery and S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate of the management, on behalf of the employers; by Smt. Fulmani Kamin, the concerned worker, who put her thumb impression on the petition of compromise in presence of the Tribunal, on her own behalf and also by Shri Gopal Chandra Munshi, General Secretary, Khan Mazdoor Congress, representing the union which sponsored the dispute of the concerned workman and represented her and prayed that an award in terms of the said compromise, which is marked Annexure 'A', be made.

3. Shri Mukherjee, on behalf of the management, paid a sum of Rs. 1000/- (one thousand) in ten hundred rupees notes to Smt. Fulmani Kamin, the concerned workman, in presence of the Tribunal and in presence of her brother, Shri Darbari Mahato, who was also present and in presence of Shri Gopal Chandra Munshi, General Secretary of the Union, in full and final settlement of all her claim and demand till the date of compromise, because she earlier on 29th April 1966 stated in her evidence before the Tribunal that she did not wish to work again in the said colliery.

4. I have considered the terms of the compromise and after hearing the parties, I am satisfied that the compromise is bonafide and in the interest of both the parties and, therefore, I accept the same and record the compromise.

5. This is the award which I make in terms of the compromise Annexure 'A', which will form a part of the award and answer the reference accordingly.

6. This is the award which I make and submit to the Central Government under Section 15 of the Act.

Sd/-

Presiding Officer.

ANNEXURE 'A'

BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD.

REFERENCE No. 20 OF 1964

In the matter of Notification No. 2/15/64-LR II dated 4th February, 1964

AND

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute

BETWEEN

Employers in relation to the East Bastacolla Colliery

AND

Their Workmen.

The parties above-named submit that without prejudice to their respective contentions, the above dispute has been amicably settled on the following terms:—

(1) That the services of Srimati Fulmani Kamin, the workmen concerned will stand terminated with effect from 7th October, 1963 and she will not press her claim for reinstatement.

(2) That the employers will pay Shrimati Fulmani Kamin an *ex-gratia* amount of Rs. 1000.00 (Rupees one thousand only) in full and final settlement of all her claim and demands till the date of this compromise.

(3) That the above sum of Rs. 1000.00 is being paid to Shrimati Fulmani Kamin today, the receipt whereof who hereby acknowledges.

(4) That the parties will bear their respective cost of their proceeding.

It is, therefore, humbly prayed that this compromise may kindly be recorded and an Award passed in terms thereof.

And for this your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Dated, the 16-5-66.

(Thumb impression)
Sm. Fulmani Kamin.

For Employers,

(Sd.) K. R. SAHNI,

Manager,

East Bastacolla Colliery.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

Advocate

16-5-66

Paid in my presence

(Sd.) GOPAL CHANDRA MUNSHI.

General Secretary,
Khan Mazdoor Congress.

16-5-66.

[No. 2/15/64-LR.II.]

New Delhi, the 6th June 1966

S.O. 1727.—Whereas the Central Government, having been satisfied that the public interest so required had, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) declared by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment, No. S.O. 3897, dated the 13th December, 1965, the banking industry carried on by a banking company as defined in clause (bb) of section 2 of the said Act, to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months from the 29th December, 1965;

And whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a further period of six months from the 29th June, 1966.

[No. F.1/40/66-LRI.]

S.O. 1728.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 3748, dated the 25th November, 1963, the Central Government being satisfied that the public interest so required, had declared the industry for the supply of milk under the Delhi Milk Scheme to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) for a further period of six months from the 22nd December, 1965:

And whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a further period of six months from the 22nd June, 1966.

[No. F.1/41/66-LRI.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 2nd June 1966

S.O. 1729.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Busserya Colliery of Messrs Busserya Coal Company Private Limited, Post Office Kusunda (Dhanbad) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of Busserya Colliery of Messrs Busserya Coal Company, Private Limited Post Office Kusunda (Dhanbad) in terminating the services of Shri Dujiram Bilaspuri Miner with effect from the 22nd February, 1966, was justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 2/91/66-LRII.]

S.O. 1730.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the East Sitalpur Colliery, Post Office Ukhra, Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the dismissal of Shri Hari Roy, Examiner of East Sitalpur Colliery Post Office Ukhra, Burdwan, with effect from the 17th June, 1965, was a act of victimisation for trade union activities?

If so, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 6/23/66-LRI.]

New Delhi, the 4th June 1966

S.O. 1731.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Samla Manderboni Colliery, Post Office Pandaveshwar, District Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether Sarvashri Ram Prasad, Fan Khalasi and Angrej Ramani, Body Checker, had been forced to resign from service? If so, to what relief are they entitled?

[No. 6/21/66-LRII.]

S.O. 1732.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Jamadoba Colliery of Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Company, Jamadoba, Post Office Jealgora and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

(1) Whether the action of the management in terminating the lien of Shri Chandradip from the post of Hammerman, Jamadoba Colliery and placing him on the badli list, with effect from the 28th December, 1965 was justified?

(2) If not to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 2(83)/66-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 6th June 1966

S.O. 1733.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Bhowra Colliery, Post Office Bhowra, District Dhanbad and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the dismissal of Shri Sheonath Lodh and Sobhay Lodh Miners with effect from 18th January, 1966 and suspension of Hublal Passi, Jallal Passi, Ram Dayal Passi, Pancham Passi and Sarjo Passi, Miners, from 29th December 1965 to 15th January, 1966, by the management of Bhowra Colliery, was justified?

If not to what relief are they entitled?

[No. 2(68)/66-LRII.]

S.O.1734.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the New Govindpur Colliery of Messrs New Govindpur Coal Company (Private) Limited, Post Office Katrasgarh, District Dhanbad and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of New Govindpur Colliery of Messrs New Govindpur Coal Company (Private) Limited, Post Office Katrasgarh, District Dhanbad in denying work to Sarvashri Jagdish Jadav and Prayag Jadav, Trammers with effect from the 8th February, 1966 and 22nd February, 1966 respectively was justified? If not, to what relief are these workmen entitled?

[No. 2/87/66-LR.II.]

S.O. 1735.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between Messrs Karam Chand Thapar and Brothers Private Limited and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the termination of services of Shri S. K. Das, Typist, Karam Chand Thapar and Brothers Private Limited with effect from the 14th March, 1966, was justified? If not, to what relief is the aforesaid workman entitled.

[No. 2/89/66-LR.II.]

S.O. 1736.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Phalodi Quarry of Messrs Jaipur Udyog Limited, Sawalmadhapur and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri J. S. Ranawat shall be Presiding Officer, with Headquarters at Jaipur and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

Whether Shri N. D. Rahl, Steno-typist at the Phalodi Quarry of Messrs Jaipur Udyog Limited, Sawalmadhapur, is entitled to the grade of Rs. 110—360 with effect from the 1st January, 1965? If not, to what relief is he entitled?

[No. 36/12/66-LR.I.]

H. C. MANGHANI, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 31st May 1966

S.O. 1737.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment being a factory known as Messrs. Guru Nanak Steel Works, Mandi Govindgarh, District Patiala (Punjab) have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of January 1966.

[No. 8(5)/66-PF.II]

S.O. 1738.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment being a factory known as Messrs. Hindustan Steel Forgings, Industrial Area, Rajpura (Punjab) have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of November, 1965.

[No. 8(5)/66-PF-II(1)]

New Delhi, the 1st June 1966

S.O. 1739.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 16 of Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby exempts all handloom factories organised as industrial co-operatives, as a class, from the operation of the said Act for a further period of four years from the 1st January, 1966 upto and inclusive of the 31st December, 1969.

[No. 11(5)/66-PF, II.]

New Delhi, the 2nd June 1966

S.O. 1740.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5D of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 190 dated the 9th January, 1963, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri S. P. Mehrotra as Regional Provident Fund Commissioner for the whole of the State of Punjab and the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh to assist the Central Provident Fund Commissioner in the discharge of his duties vice Shri S. N. Bisarya

[No. 17(30)/62-PF-I(i).]

S.O. 1741.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 191 dated the 9th January, 1963, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri S. P. Mehrotra to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Punjab and the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh vice Shri S. N. Bisarya for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme framed thereunder, in relation to establishments belonging to, or under the control of the Central Government, or in relation to establishments connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oil-field or a controlled industry.

[No. 17(30)/62-PF-I(ii).]

S.O. 1742.—In pursuance of section 16 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (84 of 1948), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. 5(13)/63-HI, dated the 24th June, 1963, the Central Government hereby extends the term of appointment of Shri V. N. Rajan, ICS, as Director General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation for a further period from the 8th June, 1966, to the 15th November, 1966.

[No. F. 6/9/66-HI.]

S.O. 1743.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (84 of 1948), and having regard to the location of the factory in an implemented area, the Central Government hereby exempts the Indore City Municipal Workshop Indore, from the payment of the employers' special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 29th June, 1966.

[No. F. 6(24)/66-HI.]

S.O. 1744.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and having regard to the location of the factory in an implemented area, the Central Government hereby exempts the Central Jail Factory, Vellore, from the payment of the employers' special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 24th June, 1966.

[No. F. 6(22)/66-HI.]

New Delhi, the 6th June 1966

S.O. 1745.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Adhis Chandra Roy to be an Inspector, for the whole of the State of West Bengal and the Union territories of Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme framed thereunder, in relation to establishments belonging to, or under the control of the Central Government, or in relation to establishments connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oil-field or a controlled industry.

[No. 20(71)64-PF-I.]

DALJIT SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 1st June 1966

S.O. 1746.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta in respect of an industrial dispute between the management of the Chartered Bank and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 16th May, 1966.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, CALCUTTA.

REFERENCE NO. 30 OF 1962

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Chartered Bank, Calcutta and their workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave.—*Presiding Officer.*

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of employers.—Shri D. Gupta, Solicitor, with Mr. Lewis Varley.*On behalf of workmen.*—Shri S. K. Acharyya, Bar-at-Law.

STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Banking.

AWARD

An industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Chartered Bank, Calcutta, and their workmen in respect of the supersession of four clerks in the matter of appointment as Assistant officers was referred for adjudication to this Tribunal by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment. The matter was duly heard and ultimately I passed an award on 27th February, 1963 holding that the supersession was not justified and passing certain orders in connection therewith.

2. The employers filed a writ petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India before the High Court, Calcutta, against the above award. By a judgment dated 8th April, 1964, the High Court made the rule absolute and issued a writ in the nature of certiorari quashing the award. A writ in the nature of Mandamus also was issued directing the respondents not to give effect to the above. Lastly, the High Court ordered, "the Tribunal shall deal with the matter in accordance with law".

3. The records and proceedings of the above case, which had been sent to the High Court, were returned by it to this Tribunal in December, 1965. Even then a copy of the High Court judgment was not received by the Tribunal. The union, however, produced a copy of the judgment. Thereupon the matter was taken up for hearing.

4. As I mentioned above, this Tribunal had held that the supersession of the four clerks was not justified. The High Court however held that this Tribunal had fallen into error in making the award both in its approach to the question as well as in its reasoning. It held that there was no evidence of victimisation. It also held that it could not be said that the bank was guilty of exercising discretion dishonestly or contrary to the rules laid down by the Sastri Award. The High Court quashed the award but it also passed an order that the Tribunal shall deal with the matter in accordance with law.

5. I must confess that I have found it difficult to understand why the matter was sent back to the Tribunal. The learned counsel for the union urged that he should be allowed to lead further evidence in support of his contentions that there was victimisation in superseding the clerks, etc. I do not think that this could be the intention of the High Court.

6. The parties had been given full opportunity to lead evidence before the Tribunal. In appreciating the evidence, the High Court held that the reasoning of the Tribunal was not correct and it disagreed with its findings. The High Court has held that the evidence was not sufficient to hold victimisation and it has also held that the Bank was not guilty of using its discretion dishonestly or contrary to the rules. What the union wants is that they should be given an opportunity to lead further evidence in support of their contention of victimisation, etc. This would amount to going behind the High Court decision.

7. As I said above, the parties had been given the fullest opportunity to lead whatever evidence they wanted to lead before the Tribunal. At no time either before the Tribunal or before the High Court was any grievance made that they had not been allowed to lead certain evidence or that they wanted to lead further evidence or the like. The High Court judgment also does not show that the High Court intended to allow parties to lead further evidence. I cannot accept the contention of the learned counsel for the union that the fact that the High Court had sent back the matter to the Tribunal for dealing with it in accordance with law would mean that the matter was to be reopened and to be decided afresh. Merely because the High Court could have passed final orders in the matter but had not done so and sent the matter to this Tribunal, it would not necessarily mean that the matter was to be reopened.

8. After having given my careful and anxious consideration to the matter I am of the opinion that the matter is not to be reopened before the Tribunal; that that the effect of the High Court Order is that the supersession of the clerk concerned is justified and that this decision would be the final decision in the matter. The original reference therefore stands rejected.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE,

Presiding Officer.

Dated 30th April, 1966

[No. F. 55(19)/66-LRIV.]

B. K. SAKSENA, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 6th June 1966

S.O. 1747.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to Messrs N. Selvaradjalou Chetty and Company (India) Madras and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 31st May, 1966.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL MADRAS

Tuesday the 24th day of May,
One thousand nine hundred and sixty-six
(3rd day of Jyaistha, 1888—Saka)

Present:—

Shri O. V. Balaswami, B.A., B.L.,
Industrial Tribunal.
I. D. No. 50 of 1965

(Between the workmen and the Management of M/s. Selvaradjalou Chetty and Company (India), Madras.
Between:

The General Secretary, The Madras Port and Dock Workers' Union
No. 2, Jaffer Syrang Street, Madras.

And

The Sole Proprietrix, M/s. Selvaradjalou Chetty and Company (India),
116/117, Moore Street, Madras.

REFERENCE.—No. 28/93/65-LRIV dated 27th November, 1965, Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi.

This dispute coming on for hearing on Monday the 23rd day of May 1966, upon perusing the claim and counter statements and upon hearing the arguments of Sri E.M.W. David, Vice President of the Union for the Union and of Sri P. B. Raghavachari, Special power of attorney holder for the management and having stood over for consideration till this day, the Tribunal passed the following

AWARD

This dispute between the workmen and the management of Messrs Selvaradjalou Chetty and Company (India) has been referred to this tribunal for adjudication by the Government of India. The issue that have been referred to for adjudication are as follows:—

1. Whether the demand of the workmen for fixation of scales of pay for different categories of workmen with yearly increment is justified; if so what should be the scales of pay?
2. How far the demand of the workmen for revision of the rate of dearness allowance based on the cost of living index is justified?
3. How far the demand of the workmen for working allowance is justified?
4. How far the demand of the workmen for liberalisation of the leave facilities is justified?
5. Whether the demand of the workmen for Gratuity is justified, if so what should be the quantum and scheme for payment of Gratuity?

2. A copy of the reference has been served on the Union on 6th December, 1965. It did not file its claim statement within the time allowed by the Central Rule 10(b). [The Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules 1957]. On 29th January, 1966 this Tribunal issued a notice to the union mentioning that if the claim statement was not filed within 10 days of the receipt of the notice it would be presumed that the union had no valid claim and the matter would be disposed of without giving any further time. Even so, the union did not file the claim statement within the time and ultimately filed it only on 17th May, 1966 with a petition to excuse the delay stating that the union had to gather materials for the filing of the claim statement. The delay was however excused and the claim statement was received on 17th May, 1966.

3. Before proceeding to discuss the aforementioned issues, it will be necessary to mention the preliminary objection taken by the management. It is contended by the management that on the date of reference there was no dispute and the workmen were not members of the union. Further a doubt was felt by me if this reference by the Government of India is at all competent.

4. With regard to the doubt entertained by me both the parties were unable to enlighten me and were not able to refer me even to the relevant provisions in the Industrial Disputes Act. Section 2(a)(i) of the Industrial Disputes Act defines as to when the Government of India will be the appropriate Government to make a reference under the Industrial Disputes Act. The dispute in the instant case refers to the workmen and the management of Messrs. Selvaradjalou Chetty and Company (India) which is a sole proprietary concern. My reading of Section 2(a)(i) of the Act does not lead me to the conclusion that this company comes under any of the categories in relation to which the Government of India can make a reference. The instant management is a stevedoring concern and the dispute is not with regard to the management and the dock workers. But it is a dispute between the management and its staff. If an industrial dispute is in relation to a major port, the Central Government will be the appropriate Government to make a reference. But I am unable to hold that the dispute between the staff and the management of Messrs. Selvaradjalou Chetty and Company (India) is an industrial dispute relating to a major port. I have therefore to hold that the reference itself is incompetent.

5. Coming to the preliminary raised by the management, the union seems to be aware of the slippery ground on which it stands. It has mentioned at page 2 of the claim statement that "between the time the Conciliation Officer (C),

Madras, submitted the failure report in regard to the above dispute and the time the Government reference made to the Tribunal, the staff of Messrs. N. Selvarajulu Chetty and Co., fearing victimisation by the management gave letters of resignation to the management, resigning from the union. However at present they all express their willingness to rejoin the union as members and are prepared to authorise the union to represent their case before the Honourable Tribunal. But they, through the union, wish to submit, that the Honourable Tribunal may summon them, and hear them in person regarding their willingness to authorise the union to represent them, as even at this stage, they are afraid that the management might victimise them."

6. From the above passage in the claim statement, there can be no doubt that after the failure report submitted by the Conciliation Officer and before the Central Government made this reference the members of the union resigned from the union. If this is a fact, there can be no doubt that on the date of reference no member of the staff of Messrs. Selvaradjalou Chetty and Company (India) was a member of the union which is a party before this Tribunal. The right of the union to represent the workers of the said management cannot therefore be recognised. According to the management the union represented only 4 members as against 28 on the rolls of the company. It is well settled law—vide *Bombay Union of Journalists v. "Hindu"* Bombay (1961 II L.L.J. 436)—that the applicability of the Industrial Disputes Act to an individual dispute as distinguished from a dispute involving a group of workmen is excluded, unless the workmen as a body or a considerable section of them make a common cause with the individual workman. Unless therefore a substantial portion of the workmen bring forward a dispute which is supported by a union, no individual dispute can become an industrial dispute. In *Working Journalists of "Hindu" v. Hindu* reported in 1961 I L.L.J. 288, the Madras High Court took the view that "a collective dispute does not of course mean that all the workmen or a majority of them of the establishment concerned should sponsor and support the dispute, all that is necessary is that the dispute in order to become an industrial dispute should have the support of a substantial section of the workmen concerned in the establishment. What a substantial section of workmen may mean will depend upon the particular facts of each case." If, as is admitted in the claim statement, before the reference to this Tribunal had been made by the Central Government, the members of the Union who were responsible for bringing forth this dispute resigned from the union, there was no industrial dispute that could be validly referred to this Tribunal. Even taking the admission in the counter that there were only 4 members of the union as against 28 members of the staff in the present management the dispute that has been referred to this Tribunal does not appear, in my opinion, to have the support of a substantial section of the staff of the establishment. It therefore follows that the union is incompetent to represent the workmen of the present establishment.

7. But by way of abundant caution I will also discuss the issues on the merits.

8. *Issue No. 1.*—The statement of claim filed by the union is very unsatisfactory and does not give any detail. It is mentioned in page 3 that at present there is no scale of pay for the staff of the company, but however the management has now given an *ad hoc* yearly increment ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7.50 exclusive of Cashier, Accountant etc. It is stated in page 4 that "The union, without lengthening their claim statement, wish to submit that the present staff of the company may be given the benefit of suitable scale of pay, yearly increment, dearness allowance, as per cost of index, reasonable working allowance, leave facilities as per statutory provisions and gratuity similar to that extended by other registered stevedore employers in the Port of Madras, to their staff." The management contends that it has fixed scales of pay which have been accepted by the workmen. Ex. M-5 is a statement showing the pay of 29 employees in the instant management. It gives the basic pay in March and April 1966 and also dearness allowance. It also mentions the increase in the basic pay with effect from April 1966 and the corresponding increase in the dearness allowance. No oral evidence has been let in by the union or the management. The documents filed by both the parties merely refer to the activities of the parties before the Conciliation Officer and as such they are not useful to show if there was any scale of pay fixed and if so, if that is improper. The union has not produced before me scales of pay obtaining in the establishments of other stevedore employers. A reference to Ex. M-5 will show that an attender is paid Rs. 41 and he is the lowest paid employee. It is not therefore possible for me to hold that this scale of pay is less than the subsistence minimum requiring a revision. It is admitted even in the claim statement that increments are being given. This issue is therefore found against the workmen.

9. *Issue No. 2.*—Here again, Ex. M-5 mentions the dearness allowance that is being given. The dearness allowance is said by the management to be 50 per cent of the basic pay. Besides, an additional dearness allowance and interim relief are also being given. All of them taken together does not in my opinion appear to be unfair. The union has not placed before me any details or data regarding the dearness allowance that is being paid by similar concerns. Nor is there any evidence to disprove the allegation of the management that it is in an infant stage. It is therefore not possible to revise the rate of dearness allowance or to link it to the cost of living index. This issue is found against the workmen.

10. *Issue No. 3.*—Nothing is mentioned in the claim statement as to what exactly is meant by the working allowance. There is no evidence to justify this demand. This issue is found against the workmen.

11. *Issue No. 4.*—There is no evidence to show what the existing leave facilities are and if they are inadequate. There is also nothing placed on record to show the leave facilities granted by similar concerns. In fact, what is demanded in the claim statement is leave facilities as per statutory provisions. If the workmen are not given leave facilities according to the statutory provisions, they can complain to the authorities constituted under the statutes whereunder leave facilities are granted. This issue is found against the workmen.

12. *Issue No. 5.*—There is no evidence to show the financial status of the management which, as contended by the management is in an infant stage and is not thriving well. There is also no evidence to show if any similar concern pays any gratuity. Under the circumstances the framing of a gratuity scheme is uncalled for at present. This issue is found against the workmen.

13. In the result, I hold the reference to be incompetent and if it is otherwise there will be an award negating all the demands of the workmen. The union will pay Rs. 50 as costs of this reference to the management.

(Sd.) O. V. BALASWAMI,
Industrial Tribunal.

Witness's examined for workers—Nil.

Witness's examined for management—Nil.

Documents marked for workers:

Ex. W-1—Minutes of discussion held by the Conciliation Officer (Central) Madras held on 16th August 1965, 8th September 1965 and 12th July 1965.

Ex. W-2—dated 13th July 1965—Letter from the Union to the Conciliation Officer (C), Madras-7.

Documents marked for Management:

Ex. M-1—Letter dated 19th August 1965 from individuals signed to the Conciliation Officer, Madras.

Ex. M-2—Letter dated 19th August 1965 from G. Rajah to the Conciliation Officer, Madras.

Ex. M-3—Letter dated 7th October 1965 from M. Rajabathar & R. Manoharan, to the Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Madras-7.

Ex. M-4—dated 4th October 1965—Letter from P. Pushpakaran, T. Somasekaran, to the Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Madras-7.

Ex. M-5—Form D—Salary for the month of April 1966—(list) of the staff of the management.

Note.—Parties are directed to take return of any document or documents etc. filed by them within six months from this date.

[No. F.28(93)/65-LR IV.]

S.O 1748.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, in respect of an industrial dispute between the management of the Hercules Insurance Company Limited and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 31st May, 1966.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL MADRAS

Monday the 23rd day of May, 1966

(2nd day of Jyaistha, 1888—Saka)

PRESENT:

Shri O. V. Balaswami, B.A., B.L.,—Industrial Tribunal.

I. D. No. 1 of 1966

(Between the workmen and the management of Hercules Insurance Co., Ltd., Madras).

BETWEEN

The General Secretary, Insurance Employees' Union, 107, Armenian Street (Top floor), Madras-1.

AND

The Branch Manager, Hercules Insurance Company Ltd., Dare House, Madras-1.

Reference: No. 70(13) 65-LRIV, dated 17th December 1965, Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Tuesday the 10th day of May 1966, upon perusing the claim and counter statements and upon hearing the arguments of Sri A. John, General Secretary of the Union, for the Union and of Sri R. Gopalakrishnan Branch Manager for the Management and having stood over for consideration till this day the Tribunal passed the following:

AWARD

This reference is by the Government of India and relates to a dispute between the Hercules Insurance Company Ltd., Madras and its clerk Sri T. M. Guhanandam. The issues that are referred to for adjudication to this Tribunal are:—

(1) Whether Sri T. M. Guhanandam, a clerk in the Esplanade Branch office of the Hercules Insurance Company Ltd., Madras, is entitled to an allowance in view of his added responsibility for handling cash, cheques, stamps etc.?

(2) If so, what should be the quantum of allowance and from which date?

2. According to Sri T. M. Guhanandam whose case has been taken up by the Hercules Insurance Employees' Union, he was doing till 14th December 1964 only the clerical duties which did not include handling of cash, but by an office order dated 14th December 1964 he has been asked to handle cash along with his clerical work and consequently he has been allotted an increased burden in the matter of work. But according to the management, handling cash is a routine work and is part and parcel of clerical duties and as such the workman is not entitled to any allowance.

3. The practice obtaining in Hercules Insurance Company in the matter of service can be stated as follows in the words of its present Accounts Superintendent Sri Valdyanathan, M.W.1.

"There was no scale of pay for anybody till 1957 or 1958. Clerks with same length of service were paid differently. It depended upon the pleasure of the Managing Director. More responsible work were being given to clerks drawing higher pay. Before Ramaswami Ayyangar retired pay scales were introduced. Management fitted him on a higher scale. Only 4 persons were put in "A" grade and they were sectional heads. I do not know if it was favouritism or merit that took me to "A" grade. "A" grade people were given more responsible work while "B" grade people were given routine work."

4. This is what M.W.1 stated in his cross-examination. In chief-examination he stated that originally Ramaswami Ayyangar was handling cash and after he retired from service M.W.1 handled cash till 14th December 1964 the date of Ex. M-1, namely, the office order. According to M.W.1 from 1938 to 1958 Sri Ramaswami Ayyangar was only a clerk, but handled cash throughout. This witness

does not know what salary Sri Ramaswami Ayyangar drew; but at the same time he admits that in 1941 this Ramaswami Ayyangar was styled as Accountant. He also adds that after Sri Ramaswami Ayyangar retired there was no post of accountant and in 1961 the witness became Accounts Superintendent and in this new post he did the same duties as he used to do as a clerk previously. It is an admitted fact that highly paid clerks are doing more responsible duties like handling cash. Originally Sri Ramaswami Ayyangar who was styled as accountant handled cash and after him M.W.1 who became the Accounts Superintendent with higher pay began to handle cash till 14th December 1964. Even on the admission of M.W.1 there can be no doubt that the handling of cash was entrusted to clerks drawing more pay as they were considered to be more responsible persons. I cannot therefore agree with the contention of the management that the handling of cash was a routine work and also a clerical work. If that had been so, there was no reason why clerks who were paid more and who became accountants and accounts superintendents alone should have been entrusted with that work. In my opinion, therefore, the handling of cash involves a more responsible and risky work. I may also add that even according to M.W.1, if cash was lost while in company's premises even during night by theft, the person who handled the cash was to be responsible.

5. The union does not demand any particular amount by way of allowance for handling cash. No proper evidence has been placed before me from which quantum of allowance can be inferred or calculated. I have only this data, namely, that after 14th December 1964 Sri Guhanandam, W.W.2 has been relieved of some of his original work but instead has been entrusted with the cash work. The cash handling work which was then with M.W.1 was divested from him on 14th December 1964. According to M.W.1 after reallocation of work he felt relief in the work about 10 to 15 per cent. But according to M.W.2, M.W.1 has been relieved of 50 per cent of work but as stated earlier there are no proper materials on record to judge the percentage of relief to M.W.1 or the percentage of additional burden that has been put on W.W.2. But taking notice of the fact that after 14th December 1964 some items of work which W.W.2 was doing till then have been taken away from him, it cannot be said that the addition of cash handling work will involve a very heavy burden on him so to say to increase the work-load. It therefore follows that Sri Guhanandam is entitled to some additional pay as he is asked to handle cash.

6. This issue is found accordingly,

7. *Issue No. 2*—As stated earlier, no proper data has been placed before me to work out the quantum of allowance. But taking into consideration the fact that M.W.1 has been relieved only 10 to 15 per cent of his work and also taking into consideration that Sri Guhanandam has been relieved of some of the duties which he was till then performing, I fix a sum of Rs. 20/- per mensem as the proper quantum of allowance for handling cash. The date from which this allowance should be paid will be the date from which he has been handling cash, namely, 14th December 1964.

8. In the result, there will be an award directing the management to pay Sri T. M. Guhanandam, Rs. 20/- per mensem as allowance for cash handling from 14th December 1964. There will be no order as to costs.

(Sd.) O. V. BALASWAMI,
Industrial Tribunal.

Witnesses Examined for the Workers:

Sri M. Rajaram, W.W.1

Sri T. M. Guhanandam, W.W.2

Witnesses Examined for the Management:

Sri Vythinathan, M.W.1

Documents Marked for Workers:

Ex.W-1 d/14-12-1964 Letter from Sri T. M. Guhanandam, to the Union.

Ex.W-2—Award of the Industrial Tribunal in I.D. No. 48/59/d/6-11-59.

Documents Marked for Management:

Ex.M-1—Office Memorandum of the Management.

Ex.M-2—d/14-12-1964 Letter from the Union to the Management.

Ex.M-3—18-12-64—Letter from the Management to the Union.

NOTE: Parties are directed to take return of any document or documents filed by them within six months from this date.

[No. 70(13)/65-LRIV.]
A. L. HANDA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)

(Central Licensing Area)

New Delhi, the 29th March 1966

S.O. 1749.—Whereas Messrs. Capital Industries, 5, DLF, Industrial Area, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi or any bank or any other person have not come forward furnishing sufficient cause against Notice No. JCCI/I(CLA)/207/64/3317 dated 1st March, 1966 proposing to cancel licence Nos. (1) P/SS/1522529/C/XX/18/C-D/17-18 dated 22nd February, 1964, for import of Cellulose Nitrate Sheet, Acrylic Plastic Sheets etc., for Rs. 10,876/- (2) P/SS/1523424/C/XX/CD/17-17 dated 25th February, 1964, for import of Amplifier parts for Rs. 10,800/- and (3) P/SS/1522197/C/XX/18/CD/17-18 dated 22nd February, 1964, for import of Stamping foil (film based) for Rs. 333/- granted to said Messrs. Capital Industries, 5 DLF, Industrial Area, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (Central Licensing Area), New Delhi Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce in exercise of the powers conferred by the Clause-9 of the Import (Control) Order 1955, hereby cancel the said licences (1) P/SS/1522529/C (2) P/SS/1523424/C and (3) P/SS/1522197/C dated 22nd February, 1964, 25th March, 1964, and 22nd February, 1964, respectively issued to Messrs. Capital Industries, 5, DLF, Industrial Area, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi.

M/s. Capital Industries,
5, DLF, Industrial Area,
Najafgarh Road,
New Delhi.

[No. JCCI/I(CLA)/207/64/3717-3718.]

New Delhi, the 28th April 1966

ORDERS

S.O. 1750.—Whereas Messrs. Sankey Industries, Ballabgarh Darwaza, Faridabad (Punjab) or any bank or any other person have not come forward furnishing sufficient cause against Notice No. JCCI/I(CLA)/S-44/65/3510 dated 17th March, 1966, proposing to cancel licence Nos. (1) P/EP/2315546/C/XX/20/D/21-22 dated 28th February, 1966, for Rs. 4875/- (2) EP/2315547/C dated 28th February, 1966, for Rs. 5562 (3) P/EP/2315548/C dated 28th February, 1966, for Rs. 5,562 and (4) P/EP/2315549/C dated 28th February, 1966, for Rs. 4,875 for the import of H. D. Polythene Moulding powder etc, as per list attached granted to said Messrs. Sankey Industries, Ballabgarh Darwaza, Faridabad (Punjab) by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (Central Licensing Area), New Delhi, Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce in exercise of the powers conferred by the clause 9 of the Import (Control) Order 1955 hereby cancel the above mentioned licences issued to Messrs. Sankey Industries, Ballabgarh Darwaza, Faridabad (Punjab).

Messrs. Sankey Industries,
Ballabgarh Darwaza,
Faridabad (Punjab).

[No. JCCI/I(CLA)/S-44/65/165.]

S. K. SEN,

Jt. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

New Delhi, the 1st June 1966

S.O. 1751.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri S. M. Patnaik, Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Industries Department, Bhubaneswar, as a member of the Central Silk Board in place of Shri D. L. Purkayastha and directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry No. S.O. 1313 dated the 9th April, 1964, namely:—

In the said notification—against serial number 18A, for the entry “Shri D. L. Purkayastha, Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Industries Department, Bhubaneswar”, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Shri S. M. Patnaik, Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Industries Department, Bhubaneswar".

[No. F. 22/2/64-Tex(G).]

S.O. 1752.—The Central Government hereby notifies that the Rajya Sabha has, in pursuance of clause (C) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), elected on the 13th May, 1966, the following members of the Rajya Sabha to be members of the Central Silk Board:—

1. Shri Mahabir Das.
2. Shri J. Venkatappa.

[No. F. 22/2/64-Tex(G).]

T. S. PARAMESWARAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

Baroda, the 17th March 1966

S.O. 1753.—Whereas, by notification of the Government of India, issued under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, the right of user has been acquired in several survey Nos. of village Adol, Hajat, Umarwada, Sarthan and Teiva of taluka Ankleshwar and village Digas of Hansot Mahal of Broach District of Gujarat State, for the transport of Petroleum from well to well and well to group gathering stations in Ankleshwar Oil Field, in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, has terminated the operations as referred to in the clause (i) of sub-section (i) of Section 7 of the said Act on the dates mentioned against the survey numbers shown in the schedule appended hereto.

Now therefore, under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in lands) Rules 1963, the Competent Authority, hereby notifies the said dates as the dates of termination of the operations referred to above. Any person interested in the said lands, may file a claim for compensation for damages or loss if any, sustained by that person by reason of the exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, within sixty days, from the said date and termination of operations before the Competent Authority at Elempeeco Sayaji Ganj, Opp. College, Lokmanya Tilak Road, Baroda, in the Office of the Gujarat Pipelines Project, Oil and Natural Gas Commission. The claim for compensation shall be made in the prescribed form.

SCHEDULE

Name of Ministry	S.O. No.	Date of publication of Gazette Part II Sec. 3 sub sec. (ii)	Name of Village	S. No.	Areas	Date of termination of operation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Petroleum & Chemicals	1080	28-3-64	Adol	43	A. G. 0—1/2	14-4-65
				602	0—2	12-4-65
				49	0—3	"
				611	0—1/2	13-4-65
				613	7—0	"
				631/1	0 21/4	"
				633	0 11/2	"
				634/1	0 2	"
				635	0 3/4	"

I	2	3	4	5	6	7
Petroleum & Chemicals— <i>contd.</i>				A. G.		
		Dighas . .	271	0 1	3-7-65	
		Hajat . .	184	0 6 1/2	3-6-65	
		"	197/1	0—3 3/4	"	
		"	198/2	0 4 1/2	"	
		"	245	3 0	1-6-65	
		"	244/1	0 2 1/4	"	
		"	244/2	}	"	
		"	234/1			
		"	234/2	0 6 1/2	"	
		"	222/1	0 3/4	1-6-65	
		"	223	0 3 1/4	"	
		"	214	0 1 1/4	"	
		Sarthan . .	65/3	0 6 1/2	5-6-65	
		"	70	0—3	28-6-65	
		"	71	0 1 1/4	"	
		"	72/1	0 1 3/4	"	
		"	72/2	}	"	
		"	67/1			
		"	67/2	0 1/34	"	
		"	67/3	0 1 1/4	"	
				Guntha		
1586	9-5-64	Dighas . .	212	0 2	23-6-65	
		"	214/37	0 3	"	
"	"	"	215	0 6	23-3-65	
"	"	"	263(i)	0 7	"	
		"	257(i)	0 10	"	
		"	257(2)			
		"	257(4)	}	"	
		"	221(1)			
		"	222	0 3	5-6-65	
		"	250	0 2 1/2	"	
		"	255	0 1	"	
		"	253(i)	0 5	"	
		"	253(2)	0 4	"	
		"	272	0 1	"	
		"	271	0 12 1/2	"	
		"	276	0 10 1/2	"	
		"	278 (i)	0 4	"	
		"	278(2)	}	3-7-65	
		"	277(i)			
		"	277(2)	0 2	"	
		"	273(1 to 4)	0 1 1/2	"	
		"	275	0 1	"	
		"	274	0 3	"	
				Guntha		
1599	9-5-64	Adol . .	36	0 5	17-6-65	
		"	22(i)	0 8	"	
		"	22(ii)	0 4	"	
		"	21	03.2	"	
		"	20	2 0	"	
		"	19	2 5	"	
		"	17	2 5	"	
		"	263	1 2	"	
		"	264	3 0	"	
		"	282	0 2	"	
		"	283	1 5	"	
		"	284	2 0	"	
		"	286	0 7	"	
		"	259(i)	3 0	10-6-65	
		"	262	2 0	"	
		"	261	2 0	"	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Guntha		
Petroleum & Chemicals	1599	9-5-64	Adol . .	265	3 0	10-6-65
			"	281	3 0	"
			"	284	1 5	"
			"	285	0 5	"
			"	286	2 5	11-6-65
			"	288	1 0	"
			"	376(1)	0 5	11-5-65
			"	375	0 5	"
			"	299	2 5	"
			"	289	2 5	"
			"	288	1 5	"
			"	286	2 0	"
			"	244	0 5	17-6-65
			"	242(2)	0 6	"
			"	253(1)	1 0	"
			"	253(2)	1 3	"
			"	251(2)	2 0	"
			"	251(1)	0 5	"
			"	266	4 3	"
			"	281	3 1	"
			"	280/2	0 6	"
			"	280/4	0 2	"
			"	280/1	0 5	"
			"	285	1 0	"
			"	207	0 3	10-6-65
			"	206	4 0	"
			"	255	0 5	"
			"	256	0 6	"
			"	254	3 6	"
			"	261	3 0	"
			"	268	2 0	17-6-65
			"	279	1 0	"
			"	280/3	0 7	"
			"	280/4	0 7	"
			"	280/5	1 0	"
			"	285	2 0	17-6-65
			"	278	0 5	28-6-65
			"	277	0 7	"
			"	285	3 2	"
			"	285	4 0	11-6-65
			"	277	0 7	"
			"	276	1 5	"
			"	275	1 5	"
			"	293(3)	1 5	"
			"	V.P.	1 0	"
			"	278	3 0	28-6-65
			"	277	1 0	"
			"	285	4 0	"
			"	V.P.	1 0	"
			"	272	3 5	"
			"	270	2 0	"
			"	10	1 0	17-6-65
			"	307	1 0	10-6-65
			"	303	0 2	"
			"	302	2 0	"
			"	296	3 3	"
			"	292(1)	1 8	"
			"	292(2)	2 2	"
			"	292(3)	1 0	"
			"	291	2 2	"
			"	286	2 0	"
			"	288	1 0	"
			"	V.P.	1 5	"

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Petroleum & Chemicals	1599	9-5-64	Adol	304	Gurtha	
					1 5	10-6-65
			"	294	3 5	"
			"	295	1 5	"
			"	293(3)	4 5	"
			"	274	3 5	25-6-65
			"	275	3 1	"
			"	278	0 5	"
			"	277	1 0	"
			"	285/2	3 4	25-6-65
			Hajat	V.P.	2 0	11-6-65
			"	97	3 0	"
			"	98	3 0	"
			"	99	0 3	"
			"	102	1 0	"
			"	66	0 5	28-6-65
			"	107	3 1	16-6-65
			"	98	2 5	"
			"	V.P.	1 0	3-6-65
					A.G.	
	1600	9-5-64	Adol	601/1	0 2 1/2	13-4-65
			"	601/2	0 1	"
			"	602/1	0 1	"
			"	603	0 2	"
			"	604	0 2	"
			"	605	0 1/2	"
			"	610	0 2	"
			"	512(i)	0 2	"
			"	612(2)	0 1	"
			"	613	0 3	15-7-64
			"	63	0 1 1/2	12-4-65
			"	66	0 11	"
			"	179	0 4	15-4-65
			"	183/2	0 2	"
			"	76	0 1 1/2	"
			"	56/1	0 2	"
			"	75/1	0 1/2	"
			"	74	0 1	"
			"	73	0 1/2	"
			"	72(1)	0 3	"
			"	62	0 3	"
			"	40(VIII)	0 1/1/2	14-4-65
			"	226(1)	0 1	11-6-65
	1601	9-5-64	Sarthan	155(i)	0 3 1/2	5-10-65
			"	155(2)	0 1 3/4	"
	1601	9-5-64	"	158(2)	0 4 1/4	5-10-65
			"	163	0 7	"
			"	162(2)	0 6	"
			"	134	0 11 1/4	"
			"	135	0 29 3/4	"
			"	139	0 2 1/2	28-9-65
			"	136/2	0 6	"
			"	125	0 21	30-9-65
			"	124	0 12	"
	3017	5-9-64	Hajat	201	0 3	3-6-65
			"	200	0 6	"
			"	188	0 2 1/2	"
			Sarthan	147/1	0 1 1/2	8-6-65
			"	148	0 2 1/2	8-6-65
			Telwa	14	0 2 1/2	3-6-65
			Umarvada	282	0 4	19-6-65
			"	281 (i)	0 2	"
			"	284(2)	0 2	"
			"	284(3)	0 4	"
			"	287	0 3	"
			"	289	0 9	"
			"	290	0 2	"

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Petroleum & Chemicals	3018	5-9-64	Umarvada	291	A. G.	
			"	412/2	0 2 1/2	19-6-65
			"	412/1	0 5	21-6-65
			"	413	3 7	"
			"	466	1 5	"
			"	408/2	1 5	"
			"	408/1	3 7	"
			"	406	3 5	"
			"	407/2	0 5	"
			"	403/2	4 3	"
			"	403/1	3 8	"
			"	389/1	2 0	"
			"	388	3 0	"
			"	387	2 8	"
	3018	5-9-64	"	388	4 5	"
			"	372	0 9	"
			"	270	6 0	"
			"	271(2)	4 4	"
			Adol	624	1 1	"
			"	623	1 5	14-4-65
			"	42/3	2 7	"
			"	41/3	2 3	"
			"	66	0 8	"
			"	63	2 0	12-4-65
			"	61	3 8	"
			"		2 0	"
			"	50	A.G.S. yd.	
			"		0 3 4	"
		23-2-65	Sarthan	96/1	A.G.	
			"	94(4)	0 1 1/2	8-6-65
			"	94(3)	0 1 1/2	"
			"	93(1)	0 2 1/2	"
			"	63(5)	0 1	"
			"	65(2)	0 2 1/2	"
			"	65(3)	0 2 1/2	"
	1666	29-5-65	Umarvada	235	0 8	"
	1673	29-5-65	Adol	48	0 4 1/2	11-6-65
			"	639	0 1/2	"
			"	591	0 4 1/2	"
			Hajat	195/1	0 2 3/4	"
			"	199	0 3 1/4	3-6-6
			"	215	0 1 1/4	"
			"	214/2	0 3 1/4	"
			"	230	0 4	"
			"		0 1/2	1-6-65

[No. GPL/L/V/19.]

V. B. PATEL,

Competent Authority

Under the Act for Gujarat.

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi the 30th May 1966

S.O. 1754.—In the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 1602, dated the 29th April, 1964, published in the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 9th May, 1964 at page 1890.

for "Survey No. 1041/1" read "Survey No. 1141/1" of village Emaleya Kalan.

[No. 31/50/63-ONG/OR/Vol. 8.]

V. P. AGARWAL, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 27th May 1966

S.O. 1755.—The name of firm M/s. Boots Pure Drug Co. (India) Private Ltd., Bombay, the holders of Licences No. CM/L-258 and CM/L-387, the details of which were published under S.O. 852 and 1262 in the Gazette of India, Part II, Sub-section 3(ii) dated 19 March and 23 April 1966 respectively, is modified as under:
M/s. Boots Pure Drug Co. (India) Limited.

[No. MD/55:258.]

New Delhi, the 30th May 1966

S.O. 1756.—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standard(s), particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established during the period 16 April to 15 May 1966.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Title of the Indian Standard Established	No. and Title of the Indian Standard or Standards, if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS: 179-1965 Specification for dosuti (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 179-1951 Specification for dosuti (<i>tentative</i>).	This standard prescribes constructional details and other particulars of five varieties of dosuti, grey, scoured, bleached or dyed (Price Rs. 2.00).
2	IS: 182-1965 Specification for mazri (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 182-1951 Specification for mazri (<i>tentative</i>).	This standard prescribes constructional details and other particulars of two varieties of mazri. Variety No. 1 is scoured and Variety No. 2 is grey (Price Rs. 2.00).
3	IS: 187-1965 Specification for long cloth (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 187-1951 Specification for long cloth (<i>tentative</i>).	This standard prescribes constructional details and other particulars of two varieties of long cloth, bleached or dyed (Price Rs. 2.00).
4	IS: 417-1965 Specification for footballs, volleyballs, basketballs and water polo balls (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 417-1953 Specification for footballs, volleyballs, basketballs and water polo balls (<i>tentative</i>).	This standard covers the requirements for footballs (soccer), volleyballs, basketballs and water polo balls. It does not cover bladders used for these balls (Price Rs. 2.00).
5	IS: 620-1965 Specification for general requirements for wooden tool handles (<i>second revision</i>).	IS: 620-1962 Specification for general requirements for wooden tool handles (<i>revised</i>).	This standard covers the general requirements of different classes of wooden tool handles (Price Rs. 2.50).
6	IS: 765-1966 Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to washing: test 4 (<i>revised</i>).	IS: 765-1956 Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to mechanical Washing (<i>severe</i>).	This standard prescribes a method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to action of soap and sodium carbonate solution at 95°C (Price Re. 1.00).
7	IS: 2866-1965 Method for Vickers hardness test for copper and copper alloys.	..	This standard prescribes the methods for conducting Vickers hardness test for copper and copper alloys (Price Re. 1.00).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8	IS: 3069-1965 Glossary of terms, symbols and units relating to thermal insulation materials.	..	This standard defines the terms and also covers the symbols and units used in thermal insulation industry (Price Rs. 3.50).
9	IS: 3202-1965 Code of practice for climate proofing of electrical equipment.	..	This code covers the selection and treatment of the materials used in electrical power equipment and the sealing of the equipment to ensure that it remains serviceable under conditions which may encourage chemical physical and mechanical deterioration (Price Rs. 6.50).
10	IS: 3233-1965 Glossary of terms for safety and relief valves and their parts.	..	This standard defines the type of, and the parts for, safety valves and relief valves (Price Rs. 5.50).
11	IS: 3237-1965 Specification for hypodermic syringes for insulin and tuberculin injections.	..	This standard covers requirements for hypodermic syringes used for insulin and tuberculin injections (Price Re. 1.00).
12	IS: 3238-1965 Dimensions of hypodermic syringes, interchangeable type.	..	This standard covers the interchangeable dimensions of barrels and pistons of all-glass general purpose syringes for medical use (Price Re. 1.00).
13	IS: 3279-1966 General requirements for mushroom ventilators.	..	This standard deals with the general requirements of mushroom ventilators (Price Re. 1.00).
14	IS: 3281-1966 Dimensions for mushroom ventilators with fixed head—welded type.	..	This standard specifies the dimensions for mushroom ventilators with fixed head—welded type (Price Re. 1.00).
15	IS: 3282-1966 Dimensions for mushroom ventilators with adjustable head—cast iron type.	..	This standard specifies the dimensions for mushroom ventilators with adjustable head—cast iron type (Price Rs. 2.00).
16	IS: 3283-1966 Dimensions for mushroom ventilators with adjustable head—cast iron type with provision for passage of light.	..	This standard specifies the dimensions for mushroom ventilators with adjustable head—cast iron type, with provision for passage of light (Price Rs. 1.50).
17	IS: 3322-1965 Specification for PVC-coated fabrics for foul weather clothing.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for PVC-coated cotton and rayon fabrics used for foul weather clothing (Price Rs. 4.50).
18	IS: 3362-1965 Code of practice for natural ventilation of residential buildings.	..	This code lays down the minimum requirements for ventilation of residential buildings and general rules of natural ventilation (Price Rs. 2.00).
19	IS: 3369-1965 Specification for puddler, animal drawn.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements for puddler used in wet paddy fields and drawn generally by a pair of animals (Price Rs. 2.00).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
20	IS: 3375-1965 Specification for bobbin cases for sewing machines for household purposes.	..	This standard covers the requirements for two types of bobbin cases for oscillating shuttle for household sewing machines (Price Rs. 2.50).
21	IS: 3379-1965 Specification for safflower seeds.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements for safflower seeds (<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> L). (Price Re. 1.00).
22	IS: 3380-1965 Specification for tobacco seeds.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements for tobacco seeds (<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L) (Price Rs. 1.50).
23	IS: 3385-(Part I)-1965 Code of practice for measurement of civil engineering works Part I Pile foundations.	..	This standard covers the method of measurement of pile foundations and applies in the preparation of estimates and bills of quantities and to site measurements (Price Rs. 2.00).
24	IS: 3389-1965 Specification for urea-formaldehyde moulding materials.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for urea-formaldehyde moulding materials (Price Rs. 1.50).
25	IS: 3390-1965 Specification for sphygmomanometers, mercurial.	..	This specification lays down the requirements for mercurial sphygmomanometers used for measuring arterial blood pressure of human beings (Price Rs. 2.00).
26	IS: 3394-1965 Method for accelerated life test of electrical resistance alloys for heating elements.	..	This standard prescribes the method for carrying out accelerated life test for determining the resistance to oxidation of iron-chromium-aluminium nickel-chromium and other electrical heating alloys at elevated temperature under intermittent heating (Price Rs. 2.00).
27	IS: 3398-1965 Specification for oil of patchouli.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for the oil of patchouli (Price Rs. 1.50).
28	IS: 3402-1965 Specification for cadmium copper conductors for overhead railway traction.	..	This specification covers the requirements of cadmium copper conductors to be used for overhead railway traction (Price Rs. 2.50).
29	IS: 3408-1965 Method for non-interrupted creep testing of steel at elevated temperatures.	..	This standard prescribes the method for non-interrupted creep testing of steel at elevated temperatures (Price Rs. 2.00).
30	IS: 3410-1965 Method of test for determining coefficient of linear expansion of metals at different temperature ranges.	..	This standard prescribes the method of determination of coefficient of linear expansion of metals at various temperature ranges up to 1000°C (Price Rs. 1.50).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
31	IS: 3448-1965 Specification for rice bran oil.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for rice bran oil used for industrial, nonedible purposes (Price Re. 1.00).

Copies of these Indian Standards are available, for sale, with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1 and also its branch offices at (i) Bombay Mutual Terrace, First Floor, 534 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay-7 (ii) Third and Fourth Floors, 5 Chowringhee Approach, Calcutta-13, (iii) Second Floor, Sathyamurthi Bhawan, 54 General Patters Road, Madras-2 and (iv) 14/69 Civil Lines, Kanpur.

S.O. 1757.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 3A of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that it recognizes, *with certain modifications*, specification No. IND/SL/7061(b), the particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, as an Indian Standard. The recognized standard has been designated as IS : 3401-1966 Indian Standard Specification for Desiccant Silica.

THE SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Number and Title of the Recognized Standard	Name & Address of the Organization which Prepared and Established the Standard	Brief particulars of the Recognized Standard	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	IND/SL/7061(b) Specification for Desiccant and Desiccant with Indicator.	Government of India, Ministry of Defence.	This Defence Specification applies to the Desiccant and the Desiccant with Indicator for use as a dehydrating agent. (Price Rs. 2.50).	This Institution has taken steps to prepare an Indian Standard on the subject. As soon as the Indian Standard is established, the recognition given to the Defence Specification in this notification shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

Copies of this standard are available, for sale, with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1 and also its branch offices at (i) Bombay Mutual Terrace, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay-7, (ii) 5 Chowringhee Approach, Calcutta-13, (iii) Sathyamurthi Bhavan, 54 General Patters Road, Madras-2 and (iv) 14/69 Civil Lines, Kanpur.

[No. MD/13:2:1.]

New Delhi, the 31st May 1966

S.O. 1758—In pursuance of regulation 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955 the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that amendment(s) to the Indian Standard(s), given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been issued under the powers conferred by sub-regulation (1) of regulation 3 of the said regulations.

THE SCHEDULE

Serial No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard amended	No. and Date of Gazette Notification in which the establishment of the Indian Standard was notified	No. and Date of the Amendment	Brief particulars of the Amendment	Date from which the Amendment shall have effect.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	IS: 28-1958 Specification for phosphor bronze ingots and castings.	S. O. 1438 dated 27 June 1959	No. 1E April 1966	Clauses 0.2, 1.1; tables I and II have been substituted by new ones	1 June 1966
2	IS: 292-1961 Specification for brass ingots and castings (<i>revised</i>)	S. O. 2534 dated 28 October 1961	No. 1E April 1966	Grade 1 and Grade 2 of alloys covered in the specification have been kept in abeyance and table I has been amended	
3	IS: 304-1961 Specification for high tensile brass ingots and castings (<i>revised</i>)	S.O. 2011 dated 26 August 1961	No. 1E April 1966	Grade 2 and Grade 3 of brass covered in the specification have been kept in abeyance.	
4	IS: 306-1960 Specification for tin bronze ingots and castings (<i>revised</i>)	S. O. 224 dated 28 January 1961	No. 1E April 1966	Grade IS: 306-G1 covered in the specification has been kept in abeyance and Table 1 has been amended	
5	IS: 322-1952 Specification for power alcohol	S.R.O. 658 dated 26 March 1955	No. 1 March 1966	The existing values appearing in the standard have been substituted by rationalized metric values	Immediate effect.
6	IS: 327-1961 Specification for oil of lemongrass (East Indian oil of lemongrass) (<i>revised</i>)	S.O. 416 dated 10 February 1962	No. 1 March 1966	(i) Clause 4.2, line 2—Substitute '3 volumes' for '2 to 3 volumes' (ii) Clause 6.4—Delete this clause	
7	IS: 368-1963 Specification for electric immersion water heaters (<i>revised</i>)	S.O. 226 dated 16 January 1965	No. 2 June 1966	(i) Clause 5.2.3 and Fig. 1 have been deleted (ii) The existing matter under clause 8-3-5 has been substituted by new one	

8	IS: 400-1964 Specification for the national flag of India (wool khadi) (<i>revised</i>)	S.O. 3329 dated 19 September 1964	No. 1 February 1966	Page 4, Table 1, last column heading Substitute '150×200mm' for '50×200 mm.'	1 June 1966
9	IS: 512-1961 Specification for oil of citronella (<i>revised</i>)	S.O. 2706 dated 18 November 1961	No. 1 March 1966	Clause 7.5 has been deleted	
10	IS: 531-1959 Specification for leaded brass strip for use in the manufacture of parts for instruments.	S.O. 613 dated 12 March 1960.	No. 1E April 1966	Alloy Bs 64 Pbl covered in the specification has been kept in abeyance	
11	IS: 630-1961 Specification for bicycle spokes (plain) and nipples for spokes.	S.O. 553 dated 2 March 1963	No. 2 February 1966	Fig. 4 previously substituted by Amendment No. 1 February 1964 has again been substituted by a new one.	Immediate effect
12	IS: 772-1962 Specification for general requirements of enamelled cast iron sanitary appliances (<i>revised</i>)	S.O. 3100 dated 13 October 1962	No. 1 March 1966	Clauses 2.5 and 3.1 have been amended.	1 June 1966.
13	IS: 928-1964 Specification for fire bell (<i>revised</i>)	S.O. 1501 dated 8 May 1965.	No. 1 March 1966	Clause 6.1, line 3 and 4—Substitute '100000 g·cm/s (1 kg·m/s) for '100 000gm/cm/sec (1 kg/m/sec)'	1 June 1966
14	IS: 955-1964 Specification for dry powder tender for fire brigade use.	S.O. 1840 dated 30 May 1964.	No. 1 March 1966	Clause 4.2.3—Delete this clause and re-number clauses '4.2.4 and 4.2.5' as '4.2.4 and 4.2.4'	
15	IS: 1200-1964 Methods of measurement of building works (<i>revised</i>)	S.O. 2673 dated 28 August 1965	No. 1 February 1966	Page 92 Appendix A, last column 'Conversion Factors' second entry from bottom—Substitute '1.02' for '0.98'.	
16	IS: 1251-1957 Specification for dye based fountain pen inks (Blue, green, violet, black and red)	S.O. 544 dated 19 April 1958	No. 2 December 65	(i) Clauses 4.1, 4.3.1, 4.5.1 and C-1.1.1 have been amended. (ii) Informal table under clause 4.3 has been substituted by a new one	Immediate effect
17	IS: 1253-1965 Specification for aluminium shot for use in iron and steel manufacture (<i>revised</i>)	S.O. 281 dated 22 January 1966	No. 1 February 66	Title on cover page, page 1 and page 3—Substitute the following for the existing title: ‘Indian Standard SPECIFICATION FOR ALUMINIUM FOR USE IN IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE (Revised)’	1 June 1966
18	IS: 1259-1962 Specification for vinyl coated fabrics (leather-cloth) (<i>revised</i>)	S.O. 1421 dated 25 May 1963.	No. 1 April 1965	(i) A new sub-sub-clause 4.2.3.2 has been added (ii) Clauses 5.7, 5.5.5, D-1.1.1, E-1.1.1 and J-2.1 have been amended (iii) Clauses C-3.1 and J-3.1 have been substituted by new ones.	Immediate effect

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
19	IS: 1288-1958 Methods of test for mineral gypsum	S.O. 2725 dated 12 December 1959	No. 1 March 1966	Clause 12.2, line 7—Substitute the words 'slowly, drop by drop with constant stirring', for 'rapidly'.	1 June 1966.
20	IS: 1382-1961 Glossary of terms relating to glass industry	S.O. 1100 dated 14 April 1962	No. 1 February 1966	Definitions of the terms 'Blisters, Bubbles, Ovality, Seed and Stria' have been amended.	
21	IS: 1385-1959 Specification for phosphor bronze rods and bars, sheet and strip and wire.	S. O. 74 dated 9 January 1960	No. 1E April 1966	Grade P z 6 covered in the specification has been kept in abeyance.	
22	IS: 1433-1965 Specification for beam scales (revised)	S.O. 2134 dated 3 July 1965	No. 1 February 1966	(i) Page 6, Fig. 7—Substitute 'Beam Scale, Class C (Dutch-End Type, for the existing caption. (ii) Page 6, Fig. 9—Substitute 'Beam Scale, Class B (Open Pattern Type)' for the existing caption.	
23	IS: 1440-1959 Specification for ink, metal stamp, black	S.O. 880 dated 9 April 1960	No. 1 March 1966	Clauses A-2.3.1 and E-1.1 have been amended.	
24	IS: 1618-1960 Specification for oil of lavender—French	S.O. 3059 dated 24 December 1960	No. 1 March 1966	Clause 6.5 has been deleted.	
25	IS: 1830-1961 General requirements for milling cutters.	S.O. 2760 dated 25 November 1961	No. 1 March 1966	Clause 5.1, line 5—Substitute 'IS: 1586-1960' for 'IS: 1086-1960'	
26	IS: 1936-1961 Specification for inset mail wire healds for use in cotton and silk weaving (excluding jacquard and fancy weaving)	S.O. 3100 dated 13 October 1962	No. 3 February 1966	(i) Title—Substitute the following for the existing title: ‘Indian Standard SPECIFICATION FOR INSET MAIL WIRE HEALDS FOR USE IN COTTON SILK, WOOL- LEN AND WORSTED WEAVING (EXCLUDING JACQUARD AND FANCY WEAVING)’ (ii) Clause 7.1, line 4—Insert ‘360’ between ‘340’ and ‘380’.	
27	IS: 2032 (Part II)-1962 Graphical symbols used in electrotechnology Part II Kind of current distribution systems and methods of connection.	S.O. 3881 dated 29 December 1962	No. 1 February 66	The use of the symbols for hinged or other types of contacts has been clarified. Symbols for lines for transmission, distribution of electrical energy and for cable fittings have also been included.	

1 June 1966.

28	IS: 2032 (Part IV)—1964 Graphical symbols used in electrotechnology Part IV Rotating machines and transformers.	S.O. 2033 dated 17 July 1965.	No. 1 March 1966	Clause 5.2.3 has been amended
29	IS: 2032(Part VI)—1965 Graphical symbols used in electrotechnology Part VI Motor starters.	S.O. 1081 dated 9 April 1966.	No. 1 March 66.	Clause 2.2.10 has been amended
30	IS: 2064-1962 Code of practice for selection, installation and maintenance of sanitary appliances.	S.O. 2976 dated 29 September 1962	No. 1 March 1966.	Clause 7.3.3 has been substituted by a new one.
31	IS: 2101-1962 Recommendations for limits and fits for sizes above 500 mm upto 3 150 mm.	S.O. 1147 dated 20 April 1963.	No. 1 March 1966.	Tables V and VI have been amended.
32	IS: 2106 (Part I)—1962 Environmental tests for electronic equipment Part I General.	S.O. 3881 dated 29 December 1962.	No. 1 March 1966.	Clause 4.1 has been amended
33	IS: 2178-1962 Specification for timber for use in aircraft propeller construction.	S.O. 483 dated 16 February 1963.	No. 1 March 1966.	(i) Clause 0.2 has been amended (ii) Clause 4.6 has been substituted by a new one.
34	IS: 2372-1963 Specification for timber for cooling towers.	S.O. 2160 dated 3 August 1963.	No. 1 March 1966..	(i) Table 1, Clauses A-3.1 and A-3.2 have been substituted by new ones (ii) Clause 4.2 has been amended.
35	IS: 2403-1964 Specification for transmission steel roller chains and chain wheels.	S.O. 1308 dated 30 April 1966.	No. 1 January 1966.	Clauses 3.1 and 4.11 have been substituted by new ones.
36	IS: 2410-1963 Specification for suction hose of rubber for fire services.	S.O. 2460 dated 31 August 1953.	No. 1 December 1965.	Suction hose of 125 mm size has been included and note marked with an asterisk regarding 140 mm size given in Table 1 has been deleted.
37	IS: 2509-1963 Specification for rigid non-metallic conduits for electrical installations	S. O. 280 dated 25 January 1964.	No. 1 March 1966.	Page 5, Table II and col. 10 against nominal outside diameter '25'—Substitute '23.37' for '23.19'
38	IS: 2532-1965 Specification for hard-drawn copper wire for telegraph and telephone purposes.	S.O. 1081 dated 9 April 1966.	No. 1 February 1966.	Page 7, Table 2, Col. 3, rows 3 and 4—Substitute 'o' for 'i'
39	IS: 2546-1963 Specification for galvanized mild steel fire bucket.	S.O. 415 dated 1 February 1964.	No. 1 November 1965.	Table 1 has been amended
40	IS: 2644-1964 Specification for high tensile steel castings	S. O. 2176 dated 20 June 1964.	No. 1 March 1966.	Page 7, Table 1, Col 4, against SL No. (v) Substitute '311' for '113'
41	IS: 2696-1964 Specification for 1 350 l/min. (or 300 gal/min) light fire engine	S. O. 2874 dated 22 August 1964.	No. 1 February 1966.	Clause 4.2.1., lines 6 and 7—Delete the words 'in the case of rear-mounted pump'
42	IS: 2705 (Part-I)-1964 Specification for current transformers Part I General requirements.	S.O. 3490 dated. 3 October 1964.	No. 1 February 1966.	(i) New clauses 2.2.1 to 2.2.5 have been added (ii) Clauses 2.8 and 3.3 have been substituted by new ones.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
43	IS: 2726-1964 Code of practice for fire safety of industrial buildings; cotton ginning and pressing (including cotton seed delinting) factories.	S.O. 2874 dated 22 August 1964.	No. 1 September 1965.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) Clauses 4.3, 4.6.3.1., 4.6.3.2. and Table II have been amended (iv) 'Note No. 3' has been added after 'Note 2' under Table II. (i) Clauses 9.3 and 14.3 have been substituted by new ones. (ii) Clause 12.1 has been amended (iii) Clause 14.7 has been deleted and clause 14.8 renumbered as 14.7. 	1 June 1966
44	IS: 2881-1964 Specification for Barytes for chemical industry and oil-well drilling	S.O. 1501 dated 8 May 1965.	No. 1 March 1966.	Clause 5.3.1 has been amended.	
45	IS: 2898-1965 Specification for chromium alloy steel balls.	S.O. 1081 dated 9 April 1966.	No. 1 March 1966.	Clause A-2.4 has been substituted by a new one	
46	IS: 2996-1964 Mounting dimensions for grinding wheels.	S.O. 2042 dated 26 June 1965.	No. 1 March 1966.	Page 9, Tale 2—Insert the following below the figures: 'The shaft ends shall have a taper of 1 in 5.'	
47	IS: 3000-1965 Specification for seeds of turnip	S.O. 1501 dated 8 May 1965.	No. 1 December 1965.	Clause 3.2 (b)—Substitute the following for the existing matter:	
48	IS: 3010 (Part I)-1965 Specification for appliance-connectors and appliance-inlets (non-reversible three-pin type) Part I Appliance-connectors	S.O. 281 dated 22 January 1966.	No. 1 March 1966.	'(b) Date of test, to be given in code' Page 19, Table 2, Col. 4, first row—Substitute 'o' for '3'	1 June 1966
9	IS: 3103-1965 Code of practice for industrial ventilation	S.O. 664 dated 5 March 1966.	No. 1 March 1966.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Clause 1.1, line 4—Insert a comma after the word 'buildings' (ii) Clause 2.11, line 2—Insert a comma after the word 'fan' (iii) Clause 3.2.3.2, line 4—Substitute '(see 3.4.3)' for '(see 3.4.4)' (iv) Clause 3.3, line 3—Insert a comma after the word 'openings' (v) Clause 5.2.3.3, line 1—Substitute 'A' for 'a' 	
50	IS: 3183-1965 Specification for saw-toothed wire for licker-in-cylinder	S.O. 1081 dated 9 April 1966.	No. 1 February 1966.	Clause 6.4, line 2—Substitute 'Wrapping test' for 'band test'.	
51	IS: 3229-1965 Specification for naphthionic acid (sodium salt)	S.O. 1081 dated 9 April 1966.	No. 1 March 1966.	Clauses 3.1, A-3.1 and A-3.3.1 have been amended	

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|----|---|-------------------------------|----------------------|---|---|
| 52 | IS: 3239-1965 Specification for die holder for circular thread cutting dies. | S.O. 1081 dated 9 April 1966. | No. 1 February 1966. | Clause 3.1.1, line 2—Substitute '2102-1962' for 2102-1952' | } |
| 53 | IS: 3291-1965 Specification for thread take up cams for sewing machines for household purposes. | S.O. 664 dated 5 March 1966. | No. 1 March 1966. | Page 8, clause B-2.1, line 1—Substitute 'B-1.2 and B-1.3' for 'A-1.2 and A-1.3' | |



Copies of these amendment slips are available, free of cost, with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1 and also its branch offices at (i) Bombay Mutual Terrace, First Floor, 534 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay-7, (ii) Third and Fourth Floors, 5 Chowringhee Approach, Calcutta-13, (iii) Second Floor, Sathyamurthi Bhavan, 54 General Patters Road, Madras-2 and (iv) 14/69 Civil Lines, Kanpur.

[No. MD/13.5.]

S.O. 1759.—In partial modification of the then Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Indian Standards Institution) Notification No. S.O. 360, dated the 4 February, 1960 published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii), dated the 13 February, 1960, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Standard Mark for lead sheet has been revised. The revised designs of the Standards Marks together with the title of the relevant Indian Standard and the verbal description of the designs are given in the Schedule hereto annexed.

These Standard Marks for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from 1 June 1966.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the design of the Standard Mark
1		Lead sheet	IS: 405-1961 Specification for lead sheet (revised).	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution consisting of letters ISI, drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in col (2), the number designation of the Indian Standard being inscribed on the top side and the words 'GENERAL' and 'CHEMICAL' being subscribed under the bottom side of the monogram as indicated in the designs.
2				

[No. MD/17:2.]

D. V. KARMARKAR,
Deputy Director General
(Marks).

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 31st May 1966

S.O. 1760.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by the said section, namely:—

1. Short title and application.—(1) These rules may be called the Walnuts Grading and Marking Rules, 1966.

(2) They shall apply to in-shell and shelled walnuts produced in India.

2. Definition.—In these rules "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to these rules.

3. Grade designation.—The Grade designations to indicate the quality of in-shell and shelled walnuts shall be as set out in Schedules II and III respectively.

4. Definition of quality.—The quality indicated by the grade designation shall be as set out against each grade designation in Schedules II and III.

5. Grade designation mark.—The grade designation mark shall consist of a label bearing a design (consisting of an outline map of India with the word 'AGMARK' and the figure of the raising sun with the words 'Produce of India' and (भारतीय उत्पाद) resembling that set out in Schedule I.

6. Method of Marking.—(1) The grade designation mark shall be securely affixed to each container in the manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. In addition to the grade designation mark, each container shall be marked with such particulars and in such manner as may be specified by the said officer from time to time. The following particulars, in addition to grade designation, shall be clearly marked on the label, namely:—

- (i) Serial number;
- (ii) Type (in-shell or shelled walnuts);
- (iii) Year of harvest; and
- (iv) Date of packing.

(2) An authorised packer may mark his private trade mark, approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, on a container in a manner approved by the said officer, provided that the private trade mark does not represent a quality or grade different from that indicated by the grade designation mark affixed on the container in accordance with these rules.

7. Method of packing.—(a) *In-shell walnuts.*—(i) In-shell walnuts shall be filled in sound, clean gunny bags neatly stitched, stencilled and sealed in such manner as may be prescribed by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

(ii) Gross weight shall be marked on each bag (except in the case of consignments to be shipped to the United Kingdom).

(iii) The standard packages shall be of 50 kg; 25 kg; 12½ kg; or 10 kg. gross weight:

(b) *Shelled walnuts.*—(i) Sound, seaworthy, seasoned wooden boxes or tins shall be used. For introducing other types of packing cases prior approval of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser or of such officer as may be authorised by him in this behalf shall be necessary.

(ii) The standard packages shall be of 25 kg., or 12½ kg. net weight.

(iii) Proper lining material (at least double lining, the first lining of brown or kraft paper and the second lining of a stout white, grease-proof, waxed or white parchment paper) shall be used.

(iv) Net weight of the kernels shall be stencilled on the container (this may not apply in case of consignment to be shipped to the United Kingdom).

With the permission of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India or any other officer authorised by him in this behalf, the packings can be suitably modified to meet the buyer's requirements.

8. Fumigation.—(i) Fumigation of new crop (from the 1st October of each year to the last day of February of the succeeding year) in case of in-shell walnuts is not compulsory. From 1st of March to 30th September each year, fumigation of all consignments of in-shell walnuts shall be compulsory.

(ii) Fumigation of all shelled walnuts is compulsory.

(iii) Export consignment shall be fumigated not earlier than 15 days before shipment.

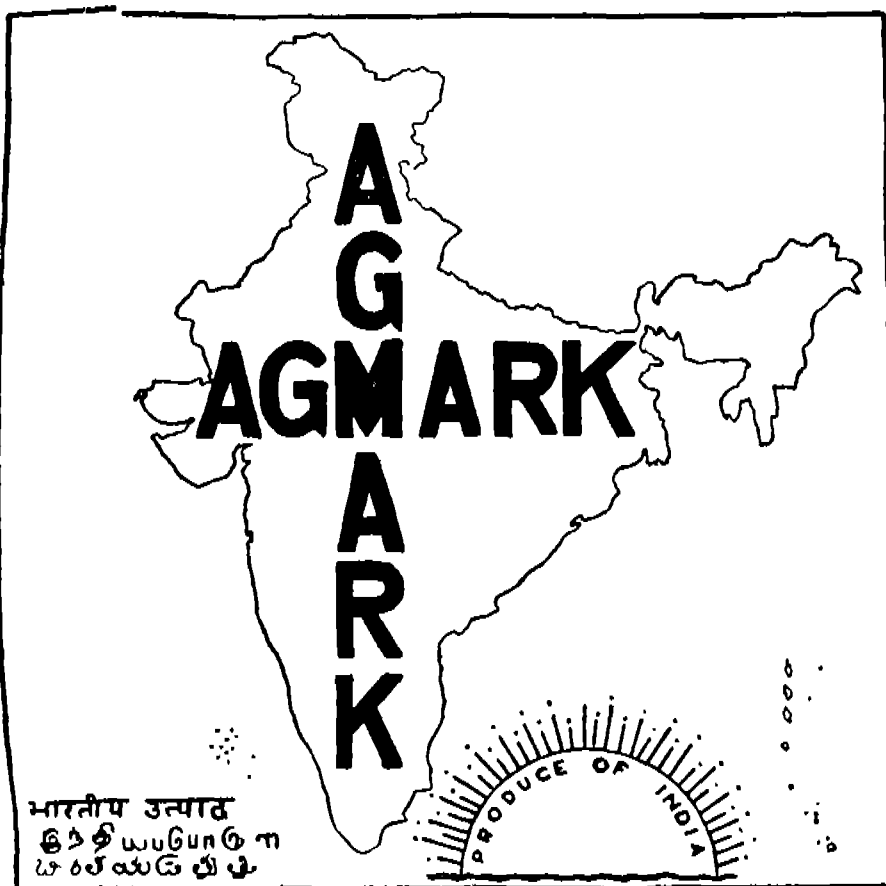
(iv) Certificate from fumigation houses, recognised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, showing the date of fumigation of a particular consignment of graded in-shell or shelled walnuts (mentioning the Agmark label or lot numbers or both) along with the certified copy of the document showing the shipment date shall have to be furnished by the exporter or his agent in respect of each lot to the authority who issued the relevant Certificate of Grading, within 15 days from the date of shipment as a proof that the exported lot was fumigated by a recognised fumigator within the prescribed period.

(v) *Re-examination of Agmark Graded lots.*—In case an Agmark graded consignment could not be shipped within 45 days from the date of grading, the consignment or lot can be exported only after it has been re-inspected by the officer authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and the Certificate of Grading revalidated. The revalidated Certificate of Grading also shall remain effective for 45 days only, after which it shall again be revalidated.

SCHEDULE I

(See rule 5)

Design for the Grade designation mark.



NOTE: The Tamil and Telugu words will not occur in the labels in case where commodities are graded for the purpose of export.

SCHEDULE II

(See rules 3 and 4)

*Grade designations and definition of quality of In-shell Walnuts (*Juglans regia*) produced in India.*

Grade designation	Size Minimum	Essential Conditions	Tolerance limit
I	2	3	4
Indian Super 32 mm Special		<p>(i) The walnuts shall be of the current year crop only.</p> <p>(ii) They shall be free from live pests, grubs, eggs and the like.</p> <p>(iii) They shall be well developed, well washed or bleached, shall present a clean and attractive appearance and shall have bright shells. The nuts shall be reasonably dry so that the loss in weight shall not exceed 1 per cent. on arrival at designation.</p> <p>(iv) They shall give over 90 per cent good cracking and yield edible kernels of agreeable taste and aroma.</p> <p>(v) Invisible or internal defects : The lot shall be fairly free from nuts having invisible defects like kernel darkening, oil-seepage or bleeding, mould or fungus attack, rancidity, shrivelling and insect-pest infestation and powdering (meal formation). The lot shall not contain stony (hard or <i>Katha</i>) or empty nuts.</p> <p>(vi) Visible or superficial defects : The lot shall be fairly free from nuts showing visible defects like under-sized, partially developed or deformed nuts, damaged or cracked shell, splits or perforations, oil stains, sun-burns or blight marks, residue of chemical bleaches, and the like.</p> <p>The lot shall be clean, well graded and fairly free from foreign matter like cob-webs, shell grits, hull remains, rodent excreta, human hair and the like.</p>	<p>(i) Invisible or internal defects—10 per cent, stony nuts (hard or <i>Katha</i>) not exceeding 2 percent</p> <p>(ii) Visible or superficial defects—15 percent.</p>
Indian Special	30 mm.	Do.	Do.
India-I	26 mm.	Do.	Do.
India-B	24 mm.	Do.	Do.
X-Grade*	24 mm.	Do.	Do.

*"X" Grade as per contract for grade designations and qualities not covered above, subject to approval by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India or the officer authorised by him in this behalf.

NOTE :— All percentages for calculating tolerance shall be on the basis of count.

SCHEDULE III

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of shelled walnuts (Juglans regia) produced in India.

Grade designation	Colour	Size	Essential conditions	Tolerance limit
1	2	3	4	5
1. Indian Light Halves	Light creamy or light golden yellow.	Complete halves, i.e., undamaged separate cotyledons of fully developed kernels.	The kernels shall be— (i) of the current year crop only, (ii) free from diseased and mouldy pieces, cob-webs, rodent excreta, human hair, live pests, grubs or eggs, shell-grits, wood-splinters, husk and other foreign matter. (iii) edible, having agreeable taste and aroma. (iv) reasonably free from partially or wholly shrunk or shrivelled, oilbled, darkened, blighted, sun-burnt, worm-eaten, rancid, bitter, excessively oily or unpalatable, tainted or blemished kernels. (v) free from walnut-meal or flour at the time of packing. (vi) properly cured (i.e., efficiently dried) so that they reach the destination in sound condition and the loss in weight on arrival at destination may not exceed 1 per cent.	Colour 1. 10 per cent darker of which not more than 2 per cent shall be darker than light amber or light tan. Size 2. Ecornee (three-quarters of complete halves) 13 per cent, which shall not contain more than 5 per cent kernels smaller than 'Pieces' (small). Other defects 3. [As detailed against item (iv) under column (4) 4 per cent.]
2. Indian Special Small Light Halves.	Do.	Complete halves but very small in size. (maximum breadth 24 mm.)	As laid down for Indian Light Halves.	1. Colour 2. Size: 3. Other defects. } As in the case of Indian light Halves.
3. Indian Light Broken/Pieces (Large).	Light creamy or golden yellow.	Light Three-quarters of complete halves and down to pieces which shall not pass through a 7.00 mm sieve.	As laid down for Indian Light Halves.	1. Colour : As in the case of Indian Light Halves. 2. Size : 'Crumbs' not to exceed 1 per cent. 3. Other Defects : As in the case of Indian Light Halves.

4. Indian Light Pieces (Small)	Do.	One-quarter of complete halves down to pieces larger than Crumbs, i.e., they shall not pass through a 4.5 mm. sieve.	As laid down for Indian Light Halves. In addition the lot shall be reasonably free from 'Crumbs'.	f. Colour : As in the case of Indian Light Halves. 2. Size : 13 per cent of which Crumbs not to exceed 2 per cent. 3. Other defects : As in the case of Indian Light Halves.
5. Indian Light Crumbs	Do	Smallest pieces of kernels sieved out or made from the foregoing grades of Light Kernels which shall not pass through a 3.00 mm. sieve.	As laid down for Indian Light Halves. In addition the lot shall be reasonably free both from large and small 'Pieces' and also from very minute particles of kernels.	1. Colour : As in the case of Indian Light Halves. 2. Size : Pieces, smaller than 3.00 mm., shall not be more than 2 per cent. 3. Other defects : As in the case of Indian Light Halves.
6. Indian Light Amber Halves.	Light amber or Light Halves	As laid down for Indian Light Halves.	As laid down for Indian Light Halves.	1. Colour : 10 per cent darker than the grade colour of which not more than 2 per cent shall be darker than amber or brown (tan). 2. Size : As in the case of Indian Light Halves. 3. Other defects : As in the case of Indian Light Halves.
7. Indian Light Amber Brokens/Pieces (Large).	Light amber or Light tan	As laid down for Indian Light Brokens/Pieces (Large)	As laid down for Indian Light Halves.	1. Colour : As laid down for Indian Light Amber Halves. 2. Size : As laid down for Indian Light Brokens/Pieces (large). 3. Other defects : As laid down for Indian Light Halves.
8. Indian Light Amber Pieces (Small).	Do.	As laid down for Indian Light Pieces (Small).	As laid down for Indian Light Pieces (Small).	1. Colour : As laid down for Indian Light Amber Halves. 2. Size : As in the case of Indian Light Pieces (Small). 3. Other defects : As in the case of Indian Light Halves.
9. Indian Light Amber Crumbs.	Do.	As laid down for Indian Light Crumbs except that this grade is sieved out or made from the foregoing grades of Light Ambers.	As laid down for Indian Light Crumbs.	1. Colour : As laid down for Indian Light Amber Halves. 2. Size : As laid down for Indian Light Crumbs. 3. Other defects : As laid down for Indian Light Halves.

1	2	3	4	5
10. Indian Brown Halves	Brown (tan) or Amber.	As laid down for Indian Light Halves.	As laid down for Indian Light Halves.	1. Colour : 10 per cent darker than brown (tan) or amber and/or off-coloured kernels. 2. Size : As in the case of Indian Light Halves. 3. Other defects : As in the case of Indian Light Halves.
11. Indian Brown Broken/Pieces (Large).	Do.	As laid down for Indian Light Broken/Pieces (Large).	As laid down for Indian Light Halves.	1. Colour : As laid down for Indian Brown Halves. 2. Size : As laid down for Indian Light Broken/Pieces (Large). 3. Other defects : As laid down for Indian Light Halves.
12. Indian Brown Pieces (Small).	Do.	As laid down for Indian Light Pieces (Small).	As laid down for Indian Light Pieces (Small).	1. Colour : As laid down for Indian Brown Halves. 2. Size : As in the case of Indian Light Pieces (Small). 3. Other defects : As in the case of Indian Light Halves.
13. Indian Brown Crumbs.	Do.	As laid down for Indian Light Crumbs except that this grade is sieved out or made from the foregoing grades of Brown kernels.	As laid down for Indian Light Crumbs.	1. Colour : As laid down for Indian Brown Halves. 2. Size : As laid down for Indian Light Crumbs. 3. Other defects : As laid down for Indian Light Halves.
14. Indian 'X' Grade	Colour and size as per requirements of the buyers and approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India or the Officer authorised by him in this behalf.	..	As laid down for Indian Light Halves and such other conditions as may be approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India or the officer authorised by him in this behalf.	1. and 2. Colour, size : As laid down by the buyers and approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser or the officer(s) authorised by him in this behalf. 3. Other defects : As in the case of Indian Light Halves.

Foreign Matter :—Maximum tolerance for foreign matter which includes wood-splinters, husk, dirt, walnut-meal, shell-pieces, etc., shall not exceed 0.25 or 1/4 per cent by weight.

NOTE :—All tolerance shall be calculated on the basis of weight.

[No. F.15-13/66-AM.]
SANTOKH SINGH, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**ARCHAEOLOGY***New Delhi, the 2nd June 1966*

S.O. 1761.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the archaeological site and remains specified in the Schedule attached hereto is of national importance.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to declare the said archaeological site and remains to be of national importance.

Any objection made within two months after the issue of this notification by any person interested in the said archaeological site and remains will be considered by the Central Government.

"THE SCHEDULE"

Serial No.	State	District	Tehsil	Locality	Name of site	Revenue plot. number to be included under protection	Area	Boundaries	Ownership	Remarks.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Maharajanj	Radrauli	Ancient site and archaeological remains Comprised in survey plot Nos. 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956 and 957.	Survey plot Nos. 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956 and 957.	2.29 acres	<i>North:</i> —Survey plot Nos. 892 and 889. <i>East:</i> —Survey plot Nos. 979 and 958. <i>South:</i> —Survey plot Nos. 959 (road). <i>West:</i> —Survey plot Nos. 912, 913, 914, 950, 949 and 946.	Survey plot Nos. 951, 953, 954 and 955: Government; Banjar land and remaining under private ownership.	

SHARDA RAO (MRS.)
 Assistant Educational Adviser.

New Delhi, the 3rd June 1966

In the matter of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890

and

In the matter of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890

S.O. 1762.—Whereas an application has been made to the Central Government for vesting the fund specified in the Schedule appended hereto in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for India, to be applied in accordance with the Scheme, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Education No. S.O. 2371, dated the 27th November, 1963.

Now, therefore, the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (6 of 1890), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Education No. F. 29-1/66-C2, dated the 25th March, 1966, and upon the application as aforesaid, doth hereby order that the said Fund shall vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for India to be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Act and the rules framed thereunder from time to time by the Central Government upon trust to hold the said Fund and the income thereof in accordance with the terms set out in the said Scheme.

SCHEDULE

4½% Ten Year Defence Deposit Certificate No. DH 007049, dated the 23rd June, 1965 for Rs. 25,000/-.

[No. F. 29-1/66-C2.]

A. S. TALWAR, Under Secy.

परिवहन तथा बिमानन मंत्रालय

परिवहन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन विभाग

(परिवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 23 मई, 1966

एस० ओ० 1763—भारतीय व्यापारिक नौपरिवहन (नाविक रोजगार कार्यालय, कलकत्ता) नियम 1954 के नियम 2 के उपनियम (2) के अनुसरण में और परिवहन मन्त्रालय संख्या 15 एस० टी० (6)/65 दिनांक 13 जनवरी 1966 की भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना के अधिक्रमण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा नौवहन के अतिरिक्त महानिदेशक, बम्बई, को उक्त नियमों के प्रयोजन के लिए पदेन अपील प्राधिकारी नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या 15 एस. टी. (6)/65]

एस० ओ० 1764—भारतीय व्यापारिक नौपरिवहन (नाविक रोजगार कार्यालय बम्बई) नियम 1954 के नियम 2 के उपनियम (1) के अनुसरण में और परिवहन मन्त्रालय संख्या 15 एस० टी० (6)/65 दिनांक 13 जनवरी 1966 की भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना के अधिक्रमण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा नौवहन के अतिरिक्त महानिदेशक, बम्बई, को उक्त नियमों के प्रयोजन के लिये पदेन अपील प्राधिकारी नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एस. टी. (6)/65]

पी० के० रक्षित,

अवर सचिव।

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND AVIATION**(Directorate General of Shipping)****MERCHANT SHIPPING***Bombay, the 31st May 1966*

S.O. 1765.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1958 (44 of 1958) read with the Order of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Transport and Communications No. S.O. 771, dated the 7th March, 1962 and in supersession of the Notification No. S.O. 3498, dated 30th October, 1965, the Director General of Shipping hereby appoints Shri B. Mehrotra, Nautical Surveyor, as the Officer who shall be in-charge of the office of the Mercantile Marine Department at the port of Bedi Bunder, Jamnagar.

[No. F. 139-SH(65)/62.]

(Department of Transport, Shipping & Tourism)**(Transport Wing)****MERCHANT SHIPPING***New Delhi, the 31st May 1966*

S.O. 1766.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958) and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Transport and Communications (Department of Transport) No. S.O. 819 dated the 1st April, 1960, the Director General of Shipping, with the previous approval of the Central Government, hereby directs that the power to grant a licence and impose conditions therein conferred on him by section 406 and 407 of the said Act shall be exercised also by the following officer namely:—

- (1) Executive Officer in charge of licensing duties.

[No. 30-MD(4)/66.]

NAGENDRA SINGH,

Director General of Shipping.

New Delhi, the 2nd June 1966

S.O. 1767.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Govind H. Seth, Additional Director-General of Shipping, Bombay, as the Member-Secretary of the National Shipping Board in place of Shri K. Srinivasan with effect from the 12th April 1966, and makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India, in the late Ministry of Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 1907, dated the 9th June, 1965, namely:—

In the said notification,

- (i) against serial No. 12, for the entry 'Shri Govind H. Seth', the entry 'Shri P. N. Jain' shall be substituted;
- (ii) against serial No. 22, for the entry 'Shri K. Srinivasan' the entry 'Shri Govind H. Seth' shall be substituted.

[No. 37-MD(5)/65.]

JASWANT SINGH, Under Secy.

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**PUBLIC NOTICE**

New Delhi, the 3rd June 1966

Notice under Section 10(1) of Delhi Development Act, 1957 (No. 60 of 1957) read with rules 5 and 15 of the Delhi Development (Master Plan and Zonal Development Plan) Rules, 1959.

S.O. 1768.—Notice is hereby given that

(a) a draft of the zonal development plan for each of the following zones:—

- (i) C-14 (Timar Pur),
C-15 (Kingsway Camp),
C-19 (Model Town),

(ii) C-18 (Tripola) and

(iii) H-3 (Wazirpur)
has been prepared; and

(b) a copy thereof will be available for inspection at the following offices between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on all working days except Saturdays, till the date mentioned in paragraph hereinafter:—

- (1) Office of the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Vikas Bhawan, Inderprastha Estate, "D" Block, New Delhi.
- (2) Office of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, Town Hall, New Delhi;
- (3) Office of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, Town Hall, Delhi-6 and
- (4) Office of the Executive Officer, Delhi Cantonment Board, Delhi Cantt.

2. Objections and suggestions are hereby invited with respect to these draft zonal development plans.

3. Objections or suggestions may be sent in writing to the Secretary, Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Vikas Bhawan, "D" Block, New Delhi by the 11th July 1966.

Any person making an objection or suggestion should also give his name and address.

[No. F. 4(10)/66-W.D.]

R. K. GUPTA,

Executive Officer,

Delhi Development Authority.

MINISTRY OF MINES & METALS

New Delhi, the 2nd June 1966

S.O. 1769.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

NOTE.—The plans of the area covered by this notification can be inspected at the office of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited (Revenue Section) Darbhanga House, Ranchi or at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh or at the Office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

All persons interested in the lands mentioned in the said Schedule shall deliver all maps, charts and other documents referred to in sub-section (7) of section 13 of the said Act to the Revenue Office of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Darbhanga House Ranchi, within 90 days from the date of publication of this notification.

SCHEDULE

Katia block—South Karampura Coal Field

Drg. No. Rev/94/52

dated 23-12-1962

Showing area notified
for prospecting

S. No.	Village	Thana	Thana No.	District	Area	Remarks
1.	Sankul	Ramgarh	21	Hazaribagh		Part
2.	Patratu	"	22	"		"
3.	Katia	"	16	"		"
4.	Sahitanr	"	20	"		"

Total 448.00 Acres (Approximately)
or 181.44 Hectares (Approximately)

Boundary Description:

A-B Line passes through villages Sahitanr and Katia and meeting at point B.

B-C Line passes through village Katia (goes up to Central line of the nalkari nalla) and meeting at point C.

C-D Line passes along part of the Central line of nalkari nalla and meeting at point D.

D-E Line passes through village Patratu, Sankul and Sahitanr and meeting at point A.

[No. C2-20(12)/63.]

New Delhi, the 4th June 1966

S.O. 1770.—Whereas the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Mines and Fuel No. S.O. 1614 dated the 6th June, 1963, under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government gave notice of its intention to prospect for coal in 2355.00 acres (approximately) or 953.78 hectares (approximately) of lands in the locality specified in the schedule appended to that notification;

And whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines and Metals) No. S.O. 1863 dated the 7th June, 1965, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government specified a further period of one year commencing from the 6th June, 1965, as the period within which the Central Government may give notice of its intention to acquire the lands or of any rights in or over such lands described in that notification;

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that coal is obtainable in 1400.00 acres (approximately) or 567.00 hectares (approximately) out of the said lands;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to acquire the rights to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in the lands measuring 1400.00 acres (approximately) or 567.00 hectares (approximately) described in the Schedule appended hereto.

NOTE 1.—The plans of the area covered by this notification may be inspected in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Dhenkanal (Orissa) or in the office of the Coal Controller, 1—Council House Street, Calcutta, or in the Office of the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., (Revenue Section), Darbhanga House, Ranchi (Bihar).

NOTE 2.—Attention is hereby invited to the provision in section 8 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, which provides as follows:

8(1) Any person interested in any land in respect of which a Notification under section 7 has been issued may, within thirty days of the issue of the notification, object to the acquisition of the whole or any part of the land or of any rights in or over such land.

Explanation.—It shall not be an objection within the meaning of this section for any person to say that he himself desires to undertake mining operations in the land for the production of coal and that such operations should not be undertaken by the Central Government or by any other person.

(2) Every objection under sub-section (1) shall be made to the competent authority in writing, and the competent authority shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard either in person or by a legal practitioner and shall after hearing all such objections and after making such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, submit the case for the decision of the Central Government together with the record of the proceedings held by him and a report containing his recommendations on the objections.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to be interested in land who would be entitled to claim an interest in compensation if the land or any rights in or over such land were acquired under this Act.

It may be noted that the Coal Controller, 1—Council House Street, Calcutta-1, has been appointed by the Central Government as the competent authority under the Act.

SCHEDULE

Bharatpur Block

Talcher Coalfield (Orissa)

DRG. No. Rev/24/66
Dated 19-5-1966

(Showing lands where rights to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals are to be acquired).

'Mining Rights'

Seial Number	Village	Police Station	Sub-Division	Thana Number	Distt.	Area	Re-marks
1	Dasarathpur	Coliery	Talcher		Dhenkanal	Full	
2	Padmabatipur	"	"		"	Part	
3	Anantabereni	"	"		"	"	
4	Rakas	"	"		"	"	
5	Pabitrapur	"	"		"	"	
6	Lachhmanpur	"	"		"	"	
7	Madupur (Alhadnagar)	"	"		"	"	
8	Damadarpur (Alhadnagar)	"	"		"	"	
9	Nakhatrapur	"	"		"	"	
10	Bharatpur	"	"		"	Full	
11	Baidarwar (Baideswar)	"	"		"	Part	

Total area : 1400.00 acres (approximately)
OR : 567.00 Hectares (approximately)

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Dasarathpur

1 to 41.

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Padmabatipur

69(P), 70(P), 110(P), 111(P), 113(P), 114, 115, 116, 117, 118(P) 119 to 126, 127(P), 128(P), 134(P), 135(P), 136(P), 137 to 343, 344(P), 345(P), 346 to 659, 660(P), 661, 664, 665, 666, 667, 669, 670, 671, 675 to 690, 694 to 706 and 708 to 719.

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Anantabereni

1 to 1091, 1092(P), 1093(P), 1094(P), 1099 to 1123, 1124(P), 1125(P), 1126 to 1134; 1135(P) and 1136 to 1177

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Rakas

72(P), 78(P), 87(P), 392(P), 393(P), 394(P), 396(P), 397(P), 398(P), 399(P), 400(P), 402(P), 404(P), 405, 406, 407(P), 408(P), 410(P), 411(P), 412, 413(P), 414(P), 415(P), 417(P), 418 to 441, 442(P), 444(P), 448(P), 551(P), 560(P), 561(P), 566(P), 567(P), 568(P), 569(P), 570 to 582, 583(P), 592(P), 595(P), 596(P), 597, 598, 599, 600, 601(P), 622(P), 623(P), 624(P), 635(P), 636, 637(P), 638, 639, 640(P), 641 to 669, 671, 672, 675, 678(P), 683, 686, 690, 696, 712, 713, 726, 734, 735, 740, 741, 748, 749, 755, 756, 757, 758(P), and 759.

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Pabitrapur

14(P), 15(P), 16(P), 17(P), 21(P), 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27(P), 28, 29, 30(P), 57(P), 66, 67, 68, 69(P), 70(P), 71, 72, 73 and 74(P).

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Lachhmanpur

1 to 155, 156(P), 157(P), 159(P), 160, 161, 162, 163(P), 165(P), 166, 167, 168, 169, 170(P), 178(P), 179(P), 180 to 193, 194(P), 195(P), 202(P), 203(P), 204(P), 205(P), 206 to 223, 224(P), 225(P), 227(P), 228, 229, 230, 231(P), 232(P), 274, 276, 280, 281, 295, 296, 297, and 309.

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Madupur (Alhadnagar)

79(P).

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Damadarpur (Alhadnagar)

1(P), 16(P), 17, 18, 19, 20(P), 21(P), 23(P), 24(P), 25, 26, 27(P), 28(P), 30(P), 31(P), 32 to 37, 38(P), 39(P), 40(P), 41 to 77, 78(P), 106, 107, 110(P), 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117(P), 118(P), 120(P), 121(P), 122(P), 126, 127, 128, 136, 140(P), 141(P), 142 to 150, 161, 162, 167, 169 and 170.

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Nakhatrapur

2(P), 3, 4(P), 101(P), 102, 103(P), 104, 105, 106, 107(P), 108(P), 109, 110, 111(P), 112(P), 115(P), 116 to 120, 121(P), 122(P), 157(P), 162(P), 167(P), 168, 169, 172(P), 173(P) 182 and 202.

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Bharatpur

1 to 25.

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Baidarwar, (Baideswar)

1, 2, 3, 4, 5(P), 6(P), 10(P), 11(P), 12 to 15, 16(P), 17(P), 20 to 27, 28(P), 29(P), 34(P), 101(P), 106 to 131, 132(P), 133, 134, 136, 137(P), 138(P), 139(P), 144(P), 145(P), 146(P), 150, 151, 152(P), 153(P) 158 to 209, 210(P), 211 to 215, 216(P), 217(P), 218, 220, 222(P), and 327(P).

Boundary Description

- A—B line passes along the part common boundary of villages Padmabatipur and Makalpasi and meets at point 'B'.
- B—C | line passes along the common boundary of villages Dasarathpur and Nakalpasi, and meets at point 'C'.
- C—B—D—E lines pass along the common boundary of villages Dasarathpur and Danara Padmabatipur and Danra, Anantabereni and Danra part common boundary of villages Pabitrapur and Danra which is also the part common boundary of Nandira block (West Balanda) acquired u/s 9(r) of the Coal Art vide S. O. No. 3687 dated 29-11-62 and meet at point 'E'.
- E—F line passes through plot numbers 27, 57, 14, 15, 16, 74, 17, 30, 17, 21, 69, 70 in village Pabitrapur, through plot numbers 6, 5, 10, 11, 132, 16, 137, 139, 138, 17, 144, 145, 146, 153, 152, 28, 216, 217, along the southern boundary of plot numbers 218, 220, through plot numbers 222, 29, 210, 327, 34, 101, in village Baidarwar (Baideswar) and meets at point 'F'.

- F—G line passes along the part common boundary of villages Anantabereni and Balderwar (Baideswar) and meets at point 'G'.
- G—H line passes through plot numbers 1093, 1094, 1092, 1135, 1125, 1124, in village Anantabereni through plot numbers 157, 156, 159, 163, 165, 170, 179, 178, 194, 195, 205, 204, 203, 202, 225, 224, 227, 231, 232, in village Lachhmanpur and meets at point 'H'.
- H—I line passes along the part common boundary of villages Bharatpur and Balanda (which is also the part common boundary of South Balanda acquired u/s 9(i) of the Coal Act vide S. O. No. 702 dated 18-3-1960 and meets at point 'I'.
- I—J line passes partly along the southern boundary of Jaganathpore block (North Balanda)—Sub-Block B acquired u/s 9(i) of the Coal Act vide S.O. No. 1334 dated 24-4-62 and meets at point 'J' (which is also the common boundary of villages Balanda and Bharatpur).
- J—K line passes along the part common boundary of villages Lachhmanpur and Balanda Lachhmanpur and Nakhatrapur which is also western boundary of Jaganathpore Block (North Balanda)—Sub-Block B acquired u/s 9(i) of the Coal Act vide S.O. No. 1334 dated 24-4-62 and meets at point 'K'.
- K—L line passes through plot numbers 111, 112, 115, 121, 122, in village Nakhatrapur (which is also the part northern boundary of Jaganathpore Block (North Balanda) sub-Block B acquired u/s 9(i) of Coal Act vide S.O. No. 1334 dated 24-4-62 and meets at point 'L'.
- L—M—N lines pass through plot numbers 122, 173, 172, 108, 107, 167, 162, 167, 101, 103, 4, 2, 157 in village Nakhatrapur through plot numbers 78, 110, 40, 39, 38, 141, 31, 30, 117, 28, 118, 27, 23, 24, 121, 20, 120, 21, 16, 122, 140, 1 in village Damadarpur (Alhadnagar), through plot number 79 in village Madupur (Alhadnagar) and meet at point 'M'.
- N—O—A lines pass through plot numbers 72, 758, 78, 87, 569, 568, 567, 566, 561, 560, 583, 592, 595, 596, 601, 678, 622, 623, 624, 640, 635, 637, 551, 448, 444, 442, 417, 415, 414, 413, 411, 410, 408, 407, 404, 402, 400, 399, 398, 397, 396, 394, 393, 392 in village Rakas, through plot numbers 136, 135, 134, 128, 127, 118, 69, 70, 113, 111, 110, 344, 345, 660 in village Padmabatipur and meet at point 'A'.

[No. C2-21(3)/66.]

RAM SAHAY, Under Secy.

